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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

Congress Fears War Veterans

Lincoln Ideas Are Recalled

China Will Resist in Jehol

De Valera Berates Britain

Chile Wants a U. S. of L. A.

London Learns of New Streets

WASHINGTON sees lively action in the fight to prevent $1 in every $3 collected by the Federal Treasury from being turned over to the war veterans. House leaders admit their effort to give dictatorial economy powers to Franklin D. Roosevelt is because of their conviction that Congress will not dare cut down veterans' appropriations amounting to $830,000,000. John T. Taylor, chief of the American Legion lobby, declares veterans' benefits must be exempted from the Bratton 5 per cent general economy cut in the pending Treasury-Post Office bill. The National Economy League is trying to lop off the $450,000,000 going annually to veterans not in any way injured in the war—The case of the veterans versus the suffering country excites increasing interest.

¶ The United States celebrates the 124th anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln. At Springfield, Ill., a principal observance is held. Judge James H. Wilkerson of Chicago reiterates Lincoln's theory that the social system need not be swept away because there are evils to be removed and abuses to be corrected. Lasting reform is not wrought by the command of the enthusiast, but has its foundation laid deep in the spirit of the people. The true reformer is one who can interpret that spirit—And await a right hour for action.

¶ China proposes to offer national resistance to the invasion of Jehol Province by the Japanese. With Tokyo continuing its threats of leaving the League and carrying out its policies, T. V. Soong, acting Premier of China, declares that China will resist the occupation of Jehol with consequences impossible to predict. Sbong arrives at Peiping for the purpose of coördinating the measures of defense. China is responding to the crystallizing sentiment at Geneva—Moral backing moves it to make a bold stand.

¶ President Eamon de Valera of the Irish Free State broadcasts to the United States a Lincoln Day address which is mainly an attack on the British Government. Referring to Abraham Lincoln as the preserver of unity in America, he attacks Britain for dividing Ireland. "The pretext that partition was necessary to save a minority of Irishmen from religious persecution at the hands of the majority was an invention without any basis in fact." He declares an Ireland free and united is the people's objective—Thus, mildly, he voices his hope of an Irish republic.

¶ Chile proposes and argues for a United States of Latin America. Gustavo Ross, Finance Minister of the Alessandri Government, favorably sounds out Argentina, Brazil and Peru. President Alessandri is thus encouraged to open informal negotiations with diplomats accredited to Santiago. The Ross scheme involves the linking in a customs union of all countries south of Panama. After exhausting home possibilities, markets abroad would be sought for grain, meat, nitrate, sugar, cotton and metals—It is an old idea, United we may prosper.

¶ New Zealand is agitated over an influx of Japanese goods. It finds imports amounting to £409,000, while exports to Japan are only £226,000. Cheap labor and depreciation of the yen give Japan its advantage, and Auckland asks the Government to prevent the dumping. A New Zealand merchant visiting Japan finds factories showing phenomenal activity. Rubber shoes sell at unprecedentedly low prices—One American order was for 1,000,000 dozen pairs.

¶ Colombia plans the immediate development of a merchant marine. In spite of the Republic's difficulties, Manizales Chamber of Commerce and leading industrialists launch a plan for acquisition of ships for both foreign and coastal commerce. Capital is not easy to raise, but the low price of good ships makes the effort worth while. Colombia, second in coffee production, and high in gold, platinum and oil resources, is in a unique position—It is the only South American country fronting both Pacific and Atlantic.

¶ London hears a novel analysis of modern street traffic problems by Sir Raymond Unwin. The president of the Royal Institute of British Architects says street purposes have entirely changed. We run what are practically locomotives at locomotive speed on highways meant for horses and pedestrians. A complete new planning must come. It will expedite traffic through streets on which are no shops, and will assure safety of adults and children on foot—The pedestrians will move leisurely in parallel streets which will have shops but no motor traffic.

Japan's Secession From League Forecast by Envoys and Press

One Paper Declares Peak of Discourtesy Reached in Demands to Cancel Recognition of Manchoukuo—Cabinet Approves Reply

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Feb. 13—Diplomats here are forecasting Japan's secession from the League of Nations within a fortnight, following publication of the Committee of Nineteen's draft report of the recommendations it is submitting to the Assembly for adoption under Paragraph 4 of Article 15. This provides for such report where a dispute is not settled by conciliation.

The press is likewise pessimistic, the Miyako Shimbun declaring the demand upon Japan to cancel its recognition of Manchoukuo constitutes the final high mark of discourtesy of the "League in attempting to make the world believe that Japan is responsible for the failure of conciliation which surely is something more than Japan can bear."

The Kokumin Shimbun says the League is ignoring the solid facts of history when it urges Japan to cancel recognition of Manchoukuo and is likewise violating its own covenant when it suggests inclusion of nonleaguers in the proposed committee of negotiations. The Jiji Shimpo says the League appears to be determined to force Japan's secession.

The Cabinet today approved the draft reply of the Foreign Minister, Count Yasuka Uchida, to the Secretary-General of the League, Sir Eric Drummond, rejecting his suggestion of some formula whereby Japan would recognize Manchuria as at least nominally a part of China. The text of the reply will be sent to Mr. Yosuke Matsuoka for presentation to the League following imperial sanction.

Diplomatic speculation now centers on whether the Japanese will occupy Jehol before the Assembly adopts recommendations in the report or delay action, hoping thus to mitigate the League's censure. There was some fighting near the edges of Jehol over the week-end. The Japanese dispersed 800 guerrillas in the village of Yuliangpu, west of Tungliao, Sunday, claiming to have inflicted heavy casualties. The Japanese likewise reinforced the garrison at Chioumenkow, following the approach of the Nineteenth Chinese Army toward that strategic point.

League's Firmness Shown In Demands on Japan By Rapidity of Action

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, Feb. 13—Both the firmness of the League's report on the Sino-Japanese dispute and the rapidity with which it is being adopted by the Committee of Nineteen are indicative of the atmosphere of resolution which prevails here.

The committee today promptly adopted all but the fourth and last chapter of the report as prepared by its drafting committee last week. It expects to finish the job tomorrow.

Reports from Tokyo indicate that there is no reason to expect that Japan will give the League the required assurance that it will recognize China's sovereignty over Manchuria or that it will abate its military activities in Jehol. The committee therefore feels it can proceed with its report to the Assembly

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CHILE SUPPORTS LATIN-AMERICAN 'UNITED STATES'

Talks With Neighboring Countries Sounding Out Basis for Action

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—Will a United States of Latin America emerge from the economic paralysis that has stricken this southern continent in common with the rest of the world?

Chilean diplomacy believes it is possible and is exerting its best endeavors to gain the support of neighboring states in laying the foundations. Señor Gustavo Ross, Finance Minister in the Alessandri Government, has sounded Argentina, Brazil and Peru, and does not disguise the fact that he is pleased with the response.

The President himself has taken a hand and informal negotiations are now proceeding in Santiago with Latin-American representatives that may well have far-reaching effects on Pan-Americanism and world politics as well.

Press Analyzes Progress

Señor Ross has had recent talks with both the Brazilian and Argentine Presidents. He has revealed his hopes and plans to them and they have been well received. They are also known in the capitals of the west coast republics, transmitted there by alert diplomats in the Chilean capital, and, once the Chaco and Leticia problems are disposed of, it is generally acknowledged that there will be a general conference to complete the informal negotiations that are now proceeding and embody tentative agreements "in principle" in a general and practical pact.

Little is known, less is published abroad of the movement afoot. In every South American political center, however, the newspapers are devoting increasing news and editorial space to the subject. Great international papers such as La Prensa of Buenos Aires, El Mercurio of Santiago, El Comercio of Lima and the Journal do Brasil of Rio de Janiero are regularly preoccupied with analyzing the progress made and that in prospect and with speculating on international repercussions.

The Ross scheme, as it is known in South America, involves, first of all a general economic linking of the countries south of Panama. There will be a customs union of all powers, supplemented by uniform financial methods and a common economic policy toward the rest of the world. This, it has been recognized, will be followed by friendly consultation on political subjects.

Independent Trade Pacts

According to the author, the first task will be to develop mutual markets on the Continent, so as to avoid reëxports of South American products from North American, European or other outside trading centers.

Every home possibility for Argentine grain and meat, Ecuadorian, Colombian and Brazilian tropical products, Peruvian cotton and sugar, Bolivian tin and Chilean nitrate, copper and iron will be exploited before overseas markets are attended to. That at least is the aim behind present negotiations.

Meanwhile South American states are celebrating independent commercial pacts which will be interlocked at the first appropriate moment. Chile and Argentina have restored normal trading by a modus vivendi and are now negotiating a permanent treaty, the commissions already functioning. Peru and Chile are in a similar position. Argentina and Uruguay, notwithstanding their recent arguments, are on the trade pact road. Brazil has commenced conversations with her neighbors. Ecuador and Colombia are similarly disposed.

JAPAN'S GOODS CROWD MARKETS IN NEW ZEALAND

Government Intervention to Stop Dumping Urged by Trade Leader

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUCKLAND, N. Z.—The increase in the importation of Japanese goods into New Zealand is attracting attention in the Dominion. For the first 11 months of 1932 these goods were valued at £409,000, but the Dominion's exports to Japan were worth only £226,000.

Owing not only to cheap labor, but to the depreciation of the yen, Japan is able to export at a very low cost. Objections to this are being raised in New Zealand, and a prominent Auckland business man advocates government intervention to stop this dumping.

The familiar argument of the low standard of living among the Japanese is being used. On the other hand it is being contended that the cheapness of Japanese goods benefits the wage earner. Rubber shoes from Japan (and other parts of the East) are being sold in New Zealand at as low as 2s. 6d. a pair, an unprecedentedly low price.

Another New Zealand business man who has just returned from a trip to Japan reports phenomenal activity in manufacturing there. The depression of the yen has given a great impetus to Japanese export trade, and delivery of goods is months behind. While he was there an American order was given for 1,000,000 dozen pairs of rubber shoes.

When the New Zealand buyer was in a merchant's office ordering a modest hundred of a certain line, an order was received from New York for 5000 dozen of the same thing. Japanese trade is extending through the East, and as this New Zealander traveled home his ship landed 5000 cases of Japanese goods at Rabaul in New Britain.

Governor Asks Debt Moratorium

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 13 (AP)—Gov. Charles W. Bryan today issued an "emergency" proclamation calling upon farm and home mortgage holders to suspend all foreclosures until the State Board of Conciliation, the Legislature and Congress could act.

The Governor's board to mediate between farm creditors and debtors was organizing advisory committees. The Nebraska House of Representatives will debate a mortgage moratorium measure this week.

Governor Bryan issued a brief proclamation which read:

"In view of the unusual economic condition in Nebraska due to the low price of agricultural products which is causing a large number of mortgages to be foreclosed on farms, home and personal property, I recently appointed a state board of conciliation that will, in my judgment, be able to settle satisfactorily all disputes between debtor and creditor. . . . I proclaim that an emergency exists and I call upon all owners and holders of mortgages on Nebraska farms and homes to suspend all foreclosures and forced sales and to withhold all court proceedings of every nature until the board of conciliation completes its organization and until the Legislature and Congress can act."

MAYORS TO SEEK LOANS BY R. F. C. TO FUND DEBTS

Detroit, With Big Debt to Meet, Favors Aid by Federal Unit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 13—Mayors of 93 cities of 100,000 population and over in the United States have been urged to attend a conference to be held in Washington next Friday. The purpose is to lay a barrage to broaden Reconstruction Finance Corporation loaning powers for the benefit of perplexed municipalities. A tentative program, which was suggested by Mayor Frank Murphy of Detroit, was completed here today by Mr. Paul V. Betters, executive secretary of the American Municipal Association, who came here to organize the conference.

"Unless the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is authorized to purchase the refunding bonds of municipalities conditions in many cities will rapidly grow more acute," Mr. Betters said. "The principal need in Detroit is for refunding. In other cities something must be done to sell tax anticipation warrants, and in some the unemployment relief situation is the paramount consideration."

Mayor Murphy's advovacy of refunding bond purchases by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation followed difficulty encountered in disposing of bonds on the open market.

With Detroit's debt charges set up in the budget at $43,000,000 which is almost equal to the best that can be expected in the collection of taxes, Mayor Murphy declared that the only hope for relief is in refunding and the only avenue that seems to be open is the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

The decision to bring pressure to bear on Washington followed word given to Mayor Murphy that Detroit may have difficulty in obtaining, through the State, the $13,000,000 wanted from the R. F. C. for Detroit welfare during the coming fiscal year. Mr. Rowland T. Haynes, representing the R. F. C., made an unexpected visit to the State and is understood to have given governmental officials the R. F. C. ultimatum that unless Michigan raises $25,000,000 for welfare, further allowances of federal money need not be expected. The State is not in any position at this time to guarantee any part of that amount.

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THINGS PRESENT

The editorial "Samaritans Unsung" draws attention to some of our fellow beings who are doing much in a quiet way to aid in the cause of relief.

You will be impressed by the self-portrait of Sir William Orpen on the Home Forum page.

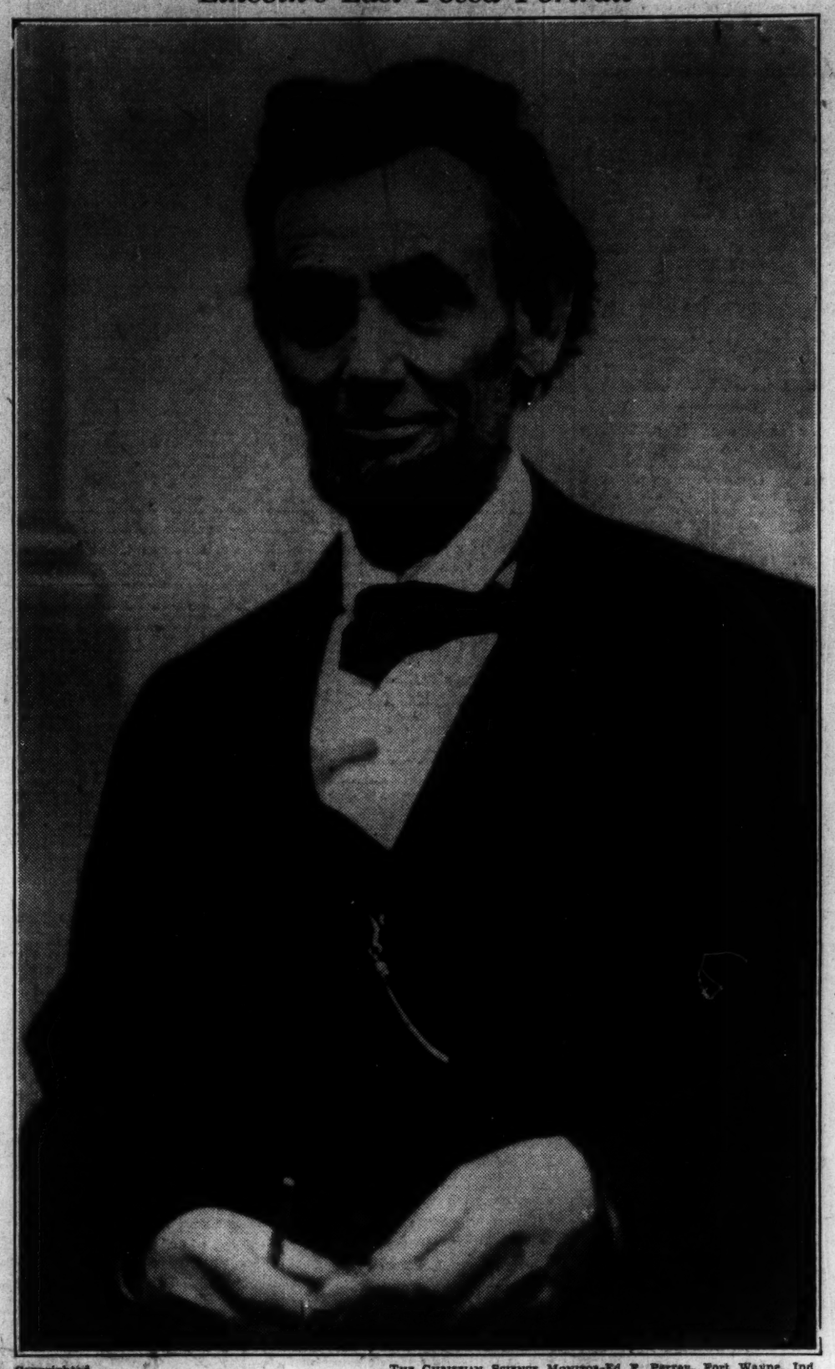
Two hymns in the revised Christian Science Hymnal have no time signatures—one of them having no bars! The Hymnal Notes on the Daily Features page will shed some light on these peculiarities.

AND THINGS TO COME

The series of articles exposing the harm done to America by its cinema ambassadors abroad is to be concluded tomorrow. The eighth article in the series on Government in Industry, to be published tomorrow, summarizes the situation in Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Hungary.

Tuesday brings the Educational page, the Home Building and Gardens page, the weekly Radio column, and another Guess-O-Jig.

Lincoln's Last Posed Portrait



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ABRAHAM LINCOLN

The Pencil Portrait, Photographed in Washington April 9, 1865. Five Days Later, on April 14, the President Was Assassinated by John Wilkes Booth.

Choice Portrait of Lincoln Gathered Dust for 29 Years

Taken Five Days Before Tragic Event, It Lay Forgotten in Washington—Was Latest Posed Picture of 'the Emancipator'

On April 9, 1865, five days before he was assassinated, Abraham Lincoln, out for a walk in Washington with his son "Tad," stopped in at Gardner's photograph gallery and agreed with the proprietor that if he wanted to he could take a picture.

For the boy "Tad" life flowed smoothly and, in the little bustle of placing camera and getting plates and adjusting the black cloth, he found a pencil in his pocket which was to be sharpened and he handed it to his father and asked him to put a point on it. And then Mr. Gardner was ready to take the picture, and Mr. Lincoln had the pencil still in his hand and perhaps hereafter people who like to label such things will call it the Pencil Portrait.

But the pencil is not the interesting thing about the picture. When one has marked the fine-spun expression of the features in which there is knowledge that one task is ended, the nation has been saved, but that another is just to be begun, since some states, lying outside their proper practical relation to the Union must be brought back into proper practical relation to it—one can find it of interest to learn just why this portrait has remained unpublished, when one would have

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There Was One, a Youth, Who Saluted; Another Sought Shelter With Lincoln

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—It was the afternoon of Lincoln's birthday. One sat in a window high up in an office building, overlooking Lincoln's statue in Grant Park, and wondered how many people in Chicago—aside from school children—were remembering that this was the Emancipator's day and being grateful for the things he had done.

The office was unwontedly quiet and peaceful. Outside, the day was bright and cold. Spurred on by a sharp wind, pedestrians walked briskly, coats well buttoned. Shadows of the tall office buildings on Michigan Avenue were beginning to march out into the park; but the statue of Lincoln was beyond reach of the shadows—in the sunlight. "Honest Abe" was portrayed sitting in a chair in an attitude of kindly attention, as if he were ready to listen to what anyone had to say.

Three women appeared on the drive that led past the statue, and walked toward Lake Michigan. Were they remembering that this was Lincoln's birthday? Would they pause for a moment in silent acknowledgment of his greatness? No. On they walked absorbed in conversation, discussing, perhaps, the salad Mrs. Bailey had served at the bridge party yesterday.

Next, two men came into view. One, well dressed in a gray overcoat and hat, walked with a swinging stride, as though he enjoyed walking and knew where he was going. The other, in a black overcoat that hung almost to the ground, shuffled along with an air of having no place in particular to go and plenty of time in which to get there. The first man walked purposefully up to the figure, he stood for a few moments contemplating it; then went his way.

The second man moved along the drive slowly, eyes on the ground. Arrived at the statue, he labored up the steps, shuffled to the rear of the base and leaned there in the sunshine. What was he thinking? Perhaps that if Abraham Lincoln were alive today, he would find some way for all men who wanted to work, to have jobs.

Three small boys scampered across the park, obviously intent upon paying their respects to Lincoln. They hopped, skipped, and jumped up the steps, and stood looking up into Lincoln's face. Although I could not hear a word, I was sure they were excitedly telling each other what they had learned about him.

The unemployed man left his place in the sun and moved around to the other side of the statue. After the boys left, back he came and resumed his former position.

A few moments later, a youth left Michigan Avenue and strode swiftly along the drive. Would he remember? He did. He turned off the drive, walked up two or three steps and stood squarely in front of the figure. The unemployed man shuffled around the corner out of sight. The youth was alone with Lincoln. Far off to one side stretched the lake; on the other, a half block away loomed the city's skyscrapers. For a long minute the young man stood there, at attention. Suddenly he saluted, turned, walked down the steps, and stood gazing off toward the breath-taking sky line of the city.

One would like to know, 20 years hence, what that young man is doing.

Chicago to Honor Pioneer Woman

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 13—When Mrs. Achsah Bond, wife of Shadrach D. Bond, the first Governor of Illinois, sheared sheep, washed and spun wool, and made her husband a suit of clothes to wear to Washington, she little thought that some day an appreciative posterity would name a boulevard for her.

That honor, however, is to be hers. Achsah Bond Drive is to be the name of a road connecting the Adler Planetarium with Leif Ericson Drive in Chicago, it is announced by the Century of Progress Exposition, the 1933 Chicago world's fair.

The drive is to be an ornamental one, a worthy memorial to the pioneer woman. Dedication ceremonies are tentatively planned as part of Illinois Day at the world fair. The Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs and county and local women's organizations are planning to participate.

In making known the plans for the memorial drive, the exposition management gives recognition to the achievements of the pioneer woman. Mrs. Bond not only equipped her husband for his trip to Washington as territorial delegate to Congress in 1812, but went with him to the capital on horseback. It was on that trip that Shadrach Bond obtained the charter which made Illinois a state.

TARIFF INCREASE BEATEN IN HOUSE BY DEMOCRATS

Depreciated Currencies Center of Debate—Vote Supports Roosevelt

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13—House Democrats today rallied behind President-Elect Roosevelt and defeated by a vote of 212 to 174 a last moment Republican effort to boost the rates of the Smoot-Hawley Tariff Act before the present Administration goes out of office.

Partisan lines were closely drawn in the balloting on the motion to discharge the Ways and Means Committee from consideration of the Crowther bill to equalize tariff rates against depreciated currencies.

Only three Democrats voted with the Republicans for the protectionist measure. They were Representatives William P. Connery of Massachusetts, Charles H. Martin of Oregon and Samuel B. Hill of Washington.

On the other hand, 15 Republicans, for the most part from western agricultural states, voted with the Democrats against raising tariff protection for industry.

Twenty minutes of debate preceded the final vote with Republicans charging that American industry is being ruined by imports from nations where depreciated currency has reduced costs of production while Democrats replied that such action would destroy what little foreign trade the United States has left.

Democratic solidarity against the Republicans was secured at a party caucus last week, when a vote of 161 to 4 bound party members to vote against the proposition. It was learned that party leaders had been informed of the opposition of Mr. Roosevelt.

The President-Elect was represented as feeling that passage of the tariff boosting measure at this time would seriously interfere with his plan for bargaining with foreign governments for substantial trade concessions at the forthcoming world economic conference.

The Republican move represented a last-moment effort to use their lame duck strength in Congress to strengthen the application of protectionism to American tariff rates.

If it had passed the Crowther bill would have authorized the tariff commission to investigate the results of depreciated currencies on imports into the United States and make recommendations to the President within 60 days.

BARUCH SEES DIRE THREAT IN INFLATION

World Recovery Depends, He Says, on Restoring of Sound Money

OPENS INQUIRY INTO SLUMP AND ITS CURE

Tells Senate Committee Duty Is to Balance Budget and Restore Confidence

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13—Declaring that "men will not go back to work until money goes back to work," Mr. Bernard M. Baruch, New York banker, and prominent Democrat today told the Senate Finance Committee that the quickest way out of the economic slump is to restore public confidence by balancing the budget.

The statement marked the opening of hearings on the cause and cure of the nation's present economic difficulties, in which some 200 or more witneses drawn from the forefront of finance, industry and academic life will give testimony.

Before a deeply interested group of about 15 senators, Mr. Baruch delivered his plea for sound money, and accompanied it with constructive proposals for solving the agricultural difficulties and strain on debtors everywhere.

Mr. Baruch took as his primary target the inflationary proposals now heard in Congress and the nation, and declared that the apprehension over the next move of the Treasury was primarily responsible for lack of confidence that was keeping money from "going to work." He opposed the carrying of federal responsibilities of credit inflation any further, and included foreign nations in his general indictment of present inflationary proposals and policies.

Would Bond Farm Indebtedness

On the subject of farm distress, Mr. Baruch proposed an ambitious scheme of federally guaranteed bonds with which to take up outstanding farm mortgage indebtedness of the nation on a basis of 60 per cent of the par value. His scheme envisaged a general writing down of interest rates everywhere.

In a second proposal he recommended a scheme for reducing the size of crops by paying federal rent for land which farmers take out of production. In general, Mr. Baruch's testimony covered the broadest possible field of foreign as well as domestic problems.

At the forefront of all his comment, however, was the thought that national and international finances must be placed once more on a sound basis, along with reduction in armament costs, and in trade barriers, which he coupled with armament as a form of emergency defense, engendered by panic.

"The mere talk about proposals of inflation prevents confidence and bars recovery," Mr. Baruch said, in part. "That is the essence of our present trouble. It is not lack of money or credit. Men cannot go back to work until money goes back to work. Nobody will risk dollars that the Government threatens to devaluate.

Need to Restore Faith

"Business moves on faith in promises. Money itself is a promise. Money will not go to work in the presence of any such desperately dangerous fiscal policy as we have pursued and are still pursuing—much less in an atmosphere full of talk of the repudiation of money and debts by both men and governments.

"From the moment that we honestly balance the federal budget and return to an orthodoz treasury policy, money will flow here from all the world and out of every cautious domestic hoard, seeking safety and employment and we shall haye reached the end of our downward path. There will be more sound money available than all the inflationists propose to print.

"That is the only way to restore to our people the means to earn their daily bread and that will do it, in my opinion with great rapidity. There is no magic in this conclusion. It is the simple arithmetic of the oldest axioms in the world."

Again and again Mr. Baruch returned to this conclusion, both in his prepared statement and in answering questions of senators like Tom Connally (D.) of Texas, who has been a leader in advocating a decrease in the gold value of the dollar.

Among outstanding remarks in his testimony he described recent treasury policies of bonding deficits as "financing deficits by 'bank money' inflation," and he declared that "if our budget had been balanced in the last three years, the Government would not have accumulated a deficit of $5,500,000,000, the interest upon which, at 4 per cent, is $220,000,000 per year, and with a sinking fund of 1 per cent is $275,000,000."

Mr. Baruch advocated a beer tax, and immediate repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment in order to secure additional income from this source. At one point he declared:

"Finally, I think the Government should stop advancing money to pay interest and principal on private debts of a doubtful nature. It is a postponement and frustration of economic cure."

Mr. Baruch listed as causes of depression (1) inflation due to the war; (2) debts and taxes; (3) na-

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CRUSADE BEGUN BY LINCOLN-LEE LEGION OF DRYS

Boston Initiates Move to Win Youth and Nation to Total Abstinence

A new temperance campaign "to recreate an American conscience and rebuild public sentiment for the protection of youth, the home and society from the evils of liquor drinking" was launched yesterday by a large and enthusiastic meeting in Tremont Temple, Boston. The new movement is called the Lincoln-Lee Legion, in memory of the great northern and southern advocates of temperance and hopes to be as national in scope.

The members of the legion promise to oppose drinking by personal abstinence and personal influence with others. The Rev. William H. Macnair, pastor of the Prospect Street Congregational Church of Cambridge, in reading the call for the meeting, said that personal example of the members and temperance education among the young people are the methods to be used. "Although," he said, "conditions are infinitely better now than before the World War, the possible imminence of repeal makes a militant temperance campaign necessary."

Lincoln's Words Quoted

Bishop Charles W. Burns of the New England area of the Methodist Episcopal Church expressed a hope that the Lincoln-Lee Legion will be the greatest youth movement of the twentieth century. He quoted from Abraham Lincoln who said, in a temperance speech delivered in 1860, "Liquor may have defenders, but no defense." He also referred to the personal stand of Gen. Robert E. Lee.

"We must begin all over again to educate youth against liquor. We must combat the proposed 'educational' campaign of liquor dealers who hope to develop appetites for liquor among young people. We need the fighting spirit of Lincoln and Lee in this new war—a moral war against a more insidious human slavery," he declared.

Bishop Burns told some interesting experiences of his early "fighting days" when he worked for nine years with Frances E. Willard. He also recalled the great work done by Neal Dow and John B. Gough, who spoke many times from the platform of Tremont Temple.

Attacking the fallacy that is so much heard just now, that if and when liquor returns the saloon will not, Bishop Burns said: "It wasn't the sign or swinging doors that made a saloon, but the liquor sold there. Whether it is a chain grocery store or a special dispensary, it is still the liquor that is the menace. I'd rather the 'institution' should be called a saloon if it returns. That word would at least keep alive the fighting spirit of the drys."

Enrollment Blanks Issued

The climax of the meeting came when representatives of various young people's groups, women's clubs and churches marched to the platform with reports of the numbers already enrolled. The total personally reported in this way was 5500 members. Thirty thousand enrollment blanks have been sent out already.

The Rev. Lynn J. Radcliffe, president of the new organization said, "Our sole aim and object is to reduce the amount of liquor drinking in the interest of the highest good of society. We intend to carry on an unremitting campaign of education to that end. We summon every socially minded and morally alert leader of any group of any kind to use his utmost influence in defense of the American home."

The other officers are the Rev. A. A. Forshee, corresponding secretary, the Rev. Mr. Macnair, recording secretary, and Mr. W. E. Clapp, treasurer. Their headquarters is in room 309 Ford Building, Boston, and information and enrollment blanks may be obtained there.

Sculptors in Snow Achieve Success At Chestnut Hill

Snow sculpturing is a favorite winter sport with associates of The Christian Science Benevolent Association at Chestnut Hill. After a sizable fall of snow, one may see a happy group around the yard of the home gathering "clay" for some kind of a snow statue. Several have tried their skill in fashioning a figure out of snow and ice and have had excellent results.

Although snow has been late in arriving this year, in previous years many such figures have adorned the grounds just outside the windows of the private dining rooms. Snow statues of Abraham Lincoln, George Washington and Queen Victoria have been made. Even "Snubs, Our Dog," was not forgotten in the many snow carvings of the Association's "sculptors."

The snow sculpturings are made by first piling up a solid foundation of snow and ice. To this are added layers of snow while the sculptor gradually fashions the face of the subject. Perhaps the most difficult part of making a statue out of snow is the handicap of working backward. The sculptor must carve from the neck of the figure up, while in a painting or drawing, one usually begins in the easier way of working from the head downward.

Lincoln Services Held in Churches

Abraham Lincoln's birthday provided common ground for services in Greater Boston churches, yesterday, with most of the sermons emphasizing the leveling of race prejudice and the long strides taken in the education of the Negro. Dr. Charlotte H. Brown, Negro educator, was heard at Mount Vernon Congregational Church in connection with interracial discussions.

Dr. Brown expressed keenest satisfaction at the progress being made in solving the intricate problems of the Negro. She pointed out, however, that the South "has not arrived yet" in its efforts to secure justice for the Negro and she deplored the fact that many brilliant Negro youths were held back because of their color.

Race prejudice was also condemned in various other pulpits. Other spokesmen praised the part that Lincoln played in freeing the Negro. Most of the church guest speakers were Negroes who emphasized that a great part of the existing race prejudice was in parts of the country other than the South.

TAXPAYERS URGE STATE BUDGET CUT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 13—The Federation of Western Massachusetts Taxpayers' Associations, representing the four counties of Hampden, Hampshire, Franklin and Berkshire, yesterday demanded a 15 per cent reduction in the proposed 1933 state budget, a 25 per cent cut in the salaries of state legislators and a similar reduction in the salaries of members of the governor's council.

The federation also expressed opposition to the proposed diversion of gasoline tax funds for the purpose of balancing the budget.

Lincoln in an Icy Setting

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Lincoln Modeled in Snow at The Christian Science Benevolent Association, Chestnut Hill, Mass., by Miss Rowena Postles.

International Amity Urged by Hapgood

The most important aspect of foreign relations is their close entanglement with business recovery in the opinion of Mr. Norman Hapgood, editor, author, and former Minister to Denmark, as expressed at the Old South Forum yesterday afternoon. "Isolation," he said, "is a menace to recovery. International coöperation alone will bring recovery. We need decided leadership toward that end and we must give the executive extra emergency authority."

"There must be," he declared, "a speedy revision of war debts so they will no longer be an obstacle to world trade. Also a more reasonable tariff is essential. We must reintroduce normal trade with the rest of the world and a sensible, coöperative attitude on these fiscal questions is the only way to do that. Another major war," he added, "would mean that recovery would take three to ten times as long as if there is effective insurance against such a war. Our close coöperation with Geneva, with the League of Nations, is the only method of such insurance even suggested. International coöperation rather than national patriotism is needed just now."

Mr. Hapgood favored recognition of Russia because it would "at the present time do something even more important than the slight stimulation of business it would cause. It would multiply many times our ability to regulate and moderate the dangers in Asia. It would enable us to have constant talks with the Russian Government about world affairs."

EVENTS TONIGHT

State House Women's Club: Meeting, bridge, whist, jig-saw puzzles, Women's Republican Club, 46 Beacon Street, 7:30.

Boston Skating Club: Ice carnival, benefit Convalescent Home and Children's Free Hospital, Boston Arena, 8:30.

Temple Israel Brotherhood: Lecture, "The Meaning of Judaism in Our Times," by Mr. Lion Feuchtwanger, German novelist, Temple Israel, Riverway and Longwood Avenue, 8.

Heating and Ventilating Engineers: Dinner meeting, address, "Where the Tax Dollar Goes," by Mr. Charles P. Howard, Massachusetts Commission on Administration and Finance, Engineers Club, 6:30.

Y. W. C. A. (140 Clarendon Street Division): "Choice Night," Valentine party, for business girls, 6.

Theaters

Copley—"Prince of Pilsen," 8:30.
Majestic—"Cavalcade," 8:30.
Fine Arts—"Kameradschaft" (Comradeship), film, at 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 7:40, 9:40, p. m.

Music

Symphony Hall — Boston Symphony Orchestra, 8:15.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Advertising Club of Boston: Luncheon meeting, address, "Media Records Takes a Square Look at the Newspaper," by Mr. William D. Nugent, Media Records vice-president, Hotel Statler, 12:15.

Sale of handwork, benefit International Students Exchange, home of Mrs. William Amory 2d, 179 Commonwealth Avenue, 10 a. m. to 6 p. m.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Lecture, "Egyptian Art During the Fourth and Fifth Dynasties," by Dr. Hermann Ranke, University of Heidelberg, lecture hall, 3. American Rooms, Miss Maginnis, 11. Open to public.

West Roxbury Woman's Club: Celebration of 22d anniversary, Highland Hall, West Roxbury, 2.

Women's Educational and Industrial Union: Book talk, "A Group of Biographies," Dr. Miriam Franc Skirball, 264 Boylston Street, 3.

Jamaica Plain Tuesday Club: Meeting, talk, "I Want to Be Happy," by Rev. Seth Rogers Brooks, Unitarian Parish House.

Women's Italian Club: Luncheon and bridge, 192 Boylston Street, 12:30.

Women's Republican Club: Luncheon and meeting to authors, 46 Beacon Street, 1.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum: Recital, Miss Mae Taylor, soprano, and Mr. Samuel Gardiner, pianist, Fenway Court, 2:45.

Suburban Stamp Club of Boston: Annual exhibition, Boston Public Library, daily, through Feb. 26.

Harrison Gray Otis House: Exhibition of plans and photographs of restoration program at Williamsburg, Va., 10 a. m. to 6 p. m., through Feb. 18. Open to public.

Damon Junior College: Lecture on World Affairs, "The Youth of China," by Mrs. Wing T. Goon, college auditorium, Newton, 11:15.

Women's City Club of Boston: Luncheon meeting, talk on "Aviation, Now and Tomorrow," by Mr. Walter G. Hughen, Boston-New York pilot, 40 Beacon Street, 12:30.

Children's Museum of Boston: Lectures, "The Romance of Rubber," 9:30; "A Pond Life Aquarium," 11 and 2:30; "Germany and the Rhine Valley," 1:45. Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. Open daily, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1:30 to 5.

Theaters

Majestic—"Cavalcade," 2:30.
Fine Arts—"Kameradschaft" (Comradeship), film, at 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 7:40, 9:40 p. m.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open weekdays except Mondays, 9 to 4; Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Peruvian textiles, American furniture lent by Mr. and Mrs. George Alfred Cluett; eighteenth century French drawings and portraits of the Clouet School lent by Robert Treat Paine II; Khilim rugs; etchings by Hollar; new accessions.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum (Fenway Court), the Fenway—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, admission 25 cents; free guidance at 11, and other hours by appointment; music at 2:45. Open Sundays, 1 to 4, admission free; music at 2, closed on national holidays and during August.

Fogg Art Museum, corner of Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; admission free; closed Sundays and holidays. Exhibitions: Japanese prints from the Duel Collection; etchings by old and modern masters; also drawings and paintings by students of Dr. D. W. Ross and H. Zimmerman, through March 9; Chinese pottery from the Hoyt Collection.

Germanic Museum, Kirkland Street and Divinity Avenue, Harvard University, Cambridge—Enlarged photographic studies of plant forms, by Prof. Karl Blossfeldt of Germany. Through Feb. 18.

Boston Public Library, Copley Square: Exhibition Room: Exhibition by the Suburban Stamp and Curio Club of Boston; Lincoln and Washington Medals; Massachusetts Tercentenary Coins and Tokens; also Coins of the World, Medals and Curios. Through Feb. 26.

Harrison Gray Otis House, 141 Cambridge Street—First showing of photographs of the extensive restoration of old Williamsburg, Va. Under joint auspices of the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities and the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities. Open free to public through Feb. 18.

Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street: "Group of Five" painters. Through month of February.

Goodman-Walker Gallery, 607 Boylston Street: "American Printmakers Society's Sixth Annual."

Goodspeed's Book Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Paintings by the Hudson River School.

Holman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—General print exhibitions.

Foster Brothers Gallery, 4 Park Square—General exhibitions.

Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—General exhibitions.

Grace Horne Galleries, Dartmouth at Stuart Street—Paintings by Abraham Manievitch. Through Feb. 25.

Schervee Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General print show.

Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street—Character sketches by Nancy Dyer, through Feb. 15.

Marjorie Knapp Bookshop, 110 Mount Vernon Street—Oil paintings by Frederick Wilder. Through month of February.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Portraits by Marie Danforth Page. Through Feb. 25.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Oil paintings by Harry Leith-Ross. Also contemporary Japanese color prints. Through Feb. 25.

Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue—Paintings by Margaret Pitzhugh Browne. Through Feb. 24.

Boston Art Club, Dartmouth at Newbury Street—Paintings by artists of the 80's and 90's. Through Feb. 25.

Junior League, Zero Marlborough Street—Miniatures and book binding by J. C. Allan Carr, Margaret Danforth and Mrs. Augustus P. Loring Jr. Through Feb. 27.

Boston City Club, Ashburton Place—Paintings by Joseph Tepper. Through Feb. 27.

Doll and Richards Gallery, 138 Newbury Street—Paintings of ships and the sea by Frank Vining Smith. Through Feb. 25.

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight; Tuesday increasing cloudiness, followed by snow; slightly warmer tonight; moderate westerly winds; minimum temperature tonight about 25.

Maine: Partly cloudy tonight and Tuesday; not much change in temperature.

New Hampshire: Partly cloudy; not so cold in south portion tonight; Tuesday cloudy, possibly followed by snow.

Vermont: Partly cloudy tonight; Tuesday cloudy, possibly followed by snow; not much change in temperature.

Massachusetts and Rhode Island: Increasing cloudiness, probably followed by snow beginning late tonight or Tuesday; not much change in temperature.

Connecticut: Cloudy, followed by snow beginning late tonight or Tuesday; not quite so cold tonight.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh to strong southwest winds shifting to west over north portion; somewhat overcast weather, followed by rain or snow over south portion beginning late tonight or Tuesday.

Weather Outlook for the Week: For the North and Middle Atlantic States: Snow north, snow or rain in south portion Tuesday night or Wednesday, and again about Friday; cold beginning of week, not so cold Tuesday, colder Wednesday night or Thursday, not so cold toward end of week.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	38	38	Montreal	18	18
Bismarck	-8	2	Nantucket	32	32
Boston	19	26	New Orleans	50	54
Buffalo	22	34	New York	34	38
Calgary	-2	4	Norfolk, Va.	40	40
Charleston	46	48	North Platte	8	38
Chicago	26	30	Philadelphia	22	26
Cincinnati	28	32	Phoenix, Ariz.	40	62
Denver	18	46	Pittsburgh	30	30
Eastport, Me.	20	20	Portland, Me.	14	24
Hatteras	46	58	Raleigh	32	40
Honolulu, T.H.		76	St. Louis	32	42
7 p.m. Feb. 12	70		St. Paul	4	26
Helena, Mont.	-18	4	Salt Lake City	30	38
Huron, S. D.	2	14	San Francisco	48	52
Jacksonville	50	56	Santa Fe, N.M.	24	42
Kansas City	26	40	Seattle	34	34
Key West	72	74	Tampa	62	68
Los Angeles	50	62	Washington	36	32
Memphis	42	44	Wichita, Kan.	34	52
Miami, Fla.	74	80	Williston, N.D.	-16	2

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Feb. 13.
B—Maximum Feb. 12.

High Tides at Boston

Monday 1:05 p. m., Tuesday 1:30 a. m.
Height of tides 9.8 feet, 9.8 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:44 p. m.

Pupils to Compete For Poster Prizes

Amateur art students in New England are eligible to enter the second annual poster contest of the Cape Cod Steamship Company for a suitable design to be used for display in connection with the operation of the company's summer steamship service between Boston and Provincetown. The contest is open to any student who is taking art courses in any public or private school or who has been enrolled as an art student in such a class within one year prior to Jan. 1, 1933. The contest will close May 1.

Prizes totaling about $300 are offered to those who win a place in the contest. These prizes range from $50 down to $5 in cash and below that two round-trip tickets to Provincetown. They will be awarded for the 50 best ideas and designs for a poster featuring the daily 100-mile sea trip.

Designs may be submitted in any medium, in colors or in black and white. They should not be larger than 18½ inches wide by 8½ inches deep and in that proportion if submitted in smaller sizes. Further information relative to the contest may be obtained from the office of the Cape Cod Steamship Company at 131 State Street, Boston.

Dr. Johnson Urges Negroes to Think

Negroes as a class are very conservative was the answer to the question "Are Negroes Too Conservative?" as given by Dr. Mordecai Johnson, president of Howard University, in his talk at Ford Hall Forum last night. "Such materialistic radicalism as Communism," he said, "Would not appeal to many Negroes because of their deep religious nature."

"Of course," he added, "there are Negroes among the radicals, but they are only isolated cases. Unless the color line is intensified, Negroes will soon cease to be identifiable as a political group anyway, because they are being rapidly absorbed by other political organizations."

Dr. Johnson appealed to Negroes, as well as others, in his audience to think things through for themselves rather than follow blindly the mental leadership of others. A group of Negro Jubilee Singers who sang before Dr. Johnson's talk emphasized the spirituality of the Negro's outlook.

RYAN ASKS CURB ON DRUNKEN DRIVERS

Mr. Morgan T. Ryan, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, sounded a warning yesterday that unless greater care is exercised by automobile drivers, Massachusetts' chances of reducing fatalities on the highways for the second consecutive year are slim. Last week's toll of 11 fatalities was six more than in the corresponding period of a year ago, he reported.

Poor weather and driving conditions are not an excuse for fatalities, the registrar declared, but are an emphatic reason for careful driving. Drunken drivers, who accounted for 87 fatalities and 1000 injuries last year, are growing, Mr. Ryan pointed out, and he called upon courts and juries to stop coddling these "criminals." The fatality record for the year to date is 155, compared with 148 a year ago.

SENATE GROUP BACKS ST. LAWRENCE PACT

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 (AP)—A favorable report on the treaty with Canada for construction of the gigantic St. Lawrence waterway and power project was voted yesterday by a Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee.

The treaty, signed with Canada last summer after years of negotiation, was approved, 5 to 2, after federal and New York State engineers recommended that New York's share of the cost should be fixed at $89,000,000. The subcommittee added a reservation understood to be acceptable to Canada, to prevent the Aluminum Company of America, a Mellon company, from obtaining a permanent right to diversion of water at Massena.

FRESH AVENUE OPENS TO TRADE IN NEW ENGLAND

Federal Bureau in Boston to Publish Bulletin of Market Centers

To find out where the markets are and then to ascertain their capacities for consumption is the purpose of a new publication issued by the New England office of the United States bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. The publication, announced today, will also help to maintain an economical balance between promotional effort and actual sales by issuing market analyses.

According to Mr. H. A. Burch, assistant manager of the New England office, 75 per cent of all the manufacturing establishments of the nation are located in 393 out of the 3076 counties in the country, while in seven counties there are 25 per cent of these establishments. The new government publication, he said, is devoted entirely to figures, and comprises a new study of the national industrial market, compiled at the request of a number of industrial groups. The book makes available a wealth of basic information, especially designed to aid sellers of products consumed by the manufacturing industries in New England and the entire nation, he added.

"In Massachusetts," he continued, "are located some 9000 manufacturing establishments which produce products valued at around $3,300,000,000 over a year's time. These plants purchase raw materials and other products for further manufacture, to a value of around $1,600,000,000. The New England States as a whole constitute a very important market, there being some 18,000 manufacturers producing products valued at some $6,000,000,000 and making purchases at around $3,000,000,000.

"Heretofore, information about manufacturers has been given only on a state basis, but now for the first time it can be had for counties, cities and by major industrial areas. Manufacturing market statistics show that three-fourths of the wage earners are located in 209 counties of the nation; that an equal proportion of wages paid are in 145 counties; that in 138 counties are produced three-quarters of the total value of all products, and similar facts, based on the 1929 census of manufacturers."

One of Latest Lincoln Prints Was Long Lost

(Continued from Page 1)

said scarcely a scrap of Lincolniana in the world had finally escaped the determinations of searchers.

The obscurity into which this singularly fine portrait fell is now to be learned from Ed J. Perrey, commercial photographer of Fort Wayne, Ind., who owns the copyright.

The most astonishing thing about the whole affair is that for 29 years the photographic negative lay in a closet unnoticed. And that was due to a peculiar circumstance.

The day Mr. Gardner took the picture he did some developing too, and when he came to the Lincoln plate, he found that there was not quite enough bromide mixed with the collodion to do a good job; so he put the negative aside, forgot it and eventually it was as good as lost to public notice.

When Mr. Gardner passed on, most of the items in his gallery were purchased by a Mr. Watson Porter of Cambridge, Mass. Mr. Porter found the negative, three by four inches large. He made a print and gasped at the excellence of the portrait; the curious admixture of sadness and humor, of gentleness, kindness and stern purpose. And so, in 1904, the picture was copyrighted.

But Mr. Porter could persuade himself to do little with the portrait. He would not sell it, and it remained unsung in his collection until after he passed on, when a Mr. Henry Williams of Fort Wayne bought it from the heirs at their price, which was $1500. There was considerable intricacy of business in perfecting title to the picture, and then Mr. Williams passed on before any means of circulating the picture in keeping with its value was found.

Nation Pays Homage At Lincoln Memorial

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 (AP)—The majestic memorial erected to Abraham Lincoln by the nation he preserved looked down yesterday on throngs gathered to pay him homage.

In ceremonies commemorating the 124th anniversary of his birth, the colors were massed, an invocation pronounced, and one by one flag-bearing delegations filed up the long steps to place wreaths.

Escorting the national colors, an honor guard of soldiers, sailors and marines came to position within the doorway wherein sits in lonely reverie the Lincoln sculptured by Daniel Chester French.

As in quiet dignity they laid the wreaths, one from President Hoover, the groups from 40-odd patriotic organizations then took places at attention along the wide front of the memorial base.

Conducted in the chill of a bright winter afternoon, these ceremonies were but a prelude to those which will continue tomorrow in Washington and throughout the land in honor of the Emancipator.

President Hoover will journey in the afternoon to New York to deliver the last address of his Administration at the Lincoln Day dinner of the National Republican Club.

Polish Groups Hold Lincoln Exercises

More than 80 Polish societies of eastern Massachusetts united yesterday in a joint celebration of the birthdays of Abraham Lincoln and Thaddeus Kosciuszko, each patriots of their respective countries. The celebration was arranged by the central committee of the United Polish Societies of which Mr. Stanley W. Wisnioski is president.

The program opened at noon with radio addresses on the two patriots by State Senator Owen Gallagher and Mr. Wisnioski. Parades to the statues of Abraham Lincoln at Park Square and Kosciusko in the Public Garden, with appropriate addresses at each, were also a part of the patriotic exercises.

The Polish societies later gathered at the Kosciuszko Polish-American Institute in Roxbury, where further tribute to the American and Polish statesmen took place.

Drive for Relief In Boston Nears Halfway Mark

The Boston Emergency Relief Campaign entered the fifth week of its $5,000,000 drive today with a total of $2,233,368, it was reported from campaign headquarters. Funds received since Saturday morning amounted to about $38,000.

Although the contributions had not quite reached the halfway mark this morning, a concentrated drive will be made to push the campaign to its final goal. Announcement of contributions from the larger department stores is expected to give impetus to the drive this week. Volunteer workers to assist in soliciting contributions, however, still are needed in all wards, it was declared at headquarters.

A feature of the campaign was a two-way conversation between Capt. Christopher Ness of the trawler Flow, many miles at sea and Maj. Richard S. Whitcomb, speaking from radio station WBZ yesterday. Captain Ness reported that all of his crew including the cabin boy had pledged contributions to the relief fund.

More than 6100 men were employed yesterday in removing snow from the streets of the city, it was reported from the Department of Public Works today. Most of these, it was said, are receiving aid from the city. The work continued up to midnight without interruption, according to orders from the department, resulting in the clearing of the market district as well as streets leading to North Station and in the vicinity of South Station and Tremont Street.

WASHINGTON LETTER GIVEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Calif.—A letter written on June 27, 1777, by George Washington to Maj.-Gen. Lord Stirling, has been given to the University of California. In it General Washington asked assistance in "minutely reconnoitering" his camp in order to place pickets at the most advantageous positions. He was at the time encamped at English Town, now Middleboro, Mass. The letter was given to the university by Mr. Albert M. Bender, a San Francisco art collector.

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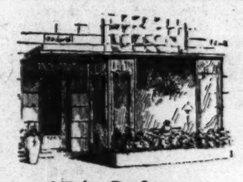

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SURVEY SHOWS GROWING NEED FOR TAX STUDY

States Found Turning More and More to Sales Levies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Results of a nation-wide survey on the question of state-imposed sales tax levies have been announced by Mr. Capus M. Waynick, publisher and editor of the High Point Enterprise and member-elect of the North Carolina State Senate from Guilford County.

He thinks there should be a national conference on the general subject of taxation by state and federal representatives, for the purpose of coördinating taxation policies and preventing duplication of levies.

"I was particularly interested in the report from Mississippi, where the emergency statute imposing a general gross receipts tax on business and personal service accounts is the most drastic sales tax plan operating in any of the states," Mr. Waynick said.

"Mississippi's sales tax ranges from one-eighth of 1 per cent to 2½ per cent. Most retail merchandising pays 2 per cent. The minimum charge is limited to a small class of manufacturing where necessities are produced. The Mississippi measure is repealed automatically at the end of two years, unless reënacted or amended."

"Kentucky," Mr. Waynick continued, "has a graduated sales tax with a very light rate and is deriving $375,000 a year from it. Washington State's answer to my question is that a 'general sales tax is strongly advocated.' New Jersey says it is not popular but may come, while Arizona reports that the rich favor it and the poor oppose it. Sentiment in Colorado is rated as being 50-50."

"In Michigan numerous advocates are reported interested because of an apparently successful referendum in November on the proposition to limit the constitutionally imposed tax on property values to 1½ per cent of the assessed worth. Missouri is expecting a law in January to tax manufacturing. It already has a soft drink tax and there is sentiment for a tax on tobacco and cigarettes. Reports from Nevada indicate a growing sentiment for the sales tax.

"The sales tax idea is reported as being unpopular in New York. Indiana has a 15 cent ad valorem tax on real estate, like North Carolina, and there is considerable agitation for changing the system. The sales tax idea is said to be growing in popularity there.

"Reports from Kansas show a 2-cent per package tax on cigarettes producing a decreasing amount of revenue, while word from Wisconsin on the sales tax idea is that the rich favor it and the poor oppose it. Rhode Island reports the sales tax under consideration, while Maryland says there will be sales tax agitation in the next General Assembly. New Hampshire is listed as being antagonistic, and in Oregon there is said to be a sentiment developing in favor of the sales tax.

"Montana reports the idea is by no means universally popular, while Utah has a 2-cent cigarette tax, with sentiment in favor of expanding this to other articles. South Carolina has, for some time, been collecting from levies on so-called luxuries. From this source the sum of $3,211,000 was realized in 1931 and the law, unpopular in some circles at first, is said to be growing in favor."

Denmark Controls Industry By Its Financial Operations

An investigation of the extent to which governments are participating in industry in various parts of the world has been undertaken by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, *the results being set forth in 18 articles, of which this is the seventh.*

Denmark, Norway and Sweden

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN — Although the Danish State has not engaged in industry on the grand scale, it exercises a close control over the chief industries of the country—agriculture and fisheries—by means of its numerous financial operations.

The finger the State keeps in the financial pie takes its share not only of such plums as currency and ordinary banking, but also of stock exchange business and life insurance. The State Institution for Life Insurance which started operations in 1842 is now one of the largest in the country. All the directors are appointed by the Government and the capital of the company is in the neighborhood of $50,000,000.

The Government also has an interest in the Danish Fishermen and Sailors Insurance Association and grants loans to individual fishermen to help them buy their own boats.

The chairman of the committee which runs the stock exchange is nominated by the Government which also approves the admission of members. As regards banking, the Royal Danish Mortgage Bank which was established in 1906 watches over the issue of first and second mortgages by the private banks. Bonds issued by the latter can be made interchangeable with those of the Royal Danish Mortgage Bank. The object of this unusual arrangement is to give double security to the investor and facilitate placing the securities abroad.

State Hand in Banking

The National Bank, which has the sole right of issuing notes, is nominally a private institution. But of the five directors, two are appointed by the Crown. The Government also has a priority claim to $150,000 of the profits. The remainder is divided according to a fixed rule between the Government, the reserve and the shareholders.

The National Bank was founded in 1913 as a state bank. In 1818, however, it became a private joint stock concern. Unlike most banks of issue, it has a foreign branch—at Flensborg in Germany. This is an outcome of the war against Prussia in 1864 when Denmark lost the province of Schleswig.

On the purely industrial side, the Danish State has undertaken nothing of importance. But it runs the radio service and is actively interested in the transportation business. Most of the railroads are operated by the State which also controls most of the so-called private lines through ownership of a majority of the shares.

The Port of Copenhagen, too, is under the control of the Ministry of Public Works. Of the 16 members of the harbor board six are appointed by the Government and four by the municipality of Copenhagen, leaving only six to be chosen by the various trade organizations.

Government Keeps Hand In

The Government also owns docks and piers at most of the other Danish ports and appoints a considerable number of the members of the harbor boards.

The street car and omnibus service in Copenhagen used to be run by a private company. The municipality took it over in 1911 and it is now operated by a municipal board the head of which has to be approved by the Government. Similarly the municipal housing board in Copenhagen has a government "over-president" and the Government also has the power to veto any housing or financial scheme put forward.

In 1919, three land acts were passed expropriating a considerable part of the big estates. These estates have been divided up into small holdings but the Government remains the owner of the land and through its various financial institutions plays an important supervisory rôle in the management.

Sweden Owns and Runs Many Varied Interests

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM—Forests, railroads, hydroelectric stations, canals, a sawmill and shale oil works are among the industrial activities in which the Swedish State engages. It also participates with private enterprise in running transport companies, tobacco and liquor monopolies, providing radio and air services, and utilizing the mineral resources of the country.

More than 24 per cent of the forests in Sweden are owned by the State. The department of crown lands and forests originated in the royal "game establishment" which can be traced back to the fourteenth century. Besides the state forests, the department manages a number of ecclesiastical and municipal forests.

The Swedish State owns the center of all rivers and waterfalls. This curious provision is to prevent water power being utilized by one user to the detriment of another lower down the stream. In addition, the department of waterfalls owns and runs a number of important hydroelectric stations including one within the arctic circle. These stations provide about one-third of the total power consumed in the country. Two canals, one in the east of the country and the other in the west, are also operated by the department. The first of these was built in 1800 by a private concern and was bought by the State in 1904. The other was built with state aid in 1819 and bought in 1912.

Banks and Railroads

Other state-owned and run undertakings include the Swedish National Bank which is the only bank of issue in the country. An unusual feature of this institution is that Parliament itself elects the managers.

The State operates more than 4000 miles of railroads. Both the state and private railroads are controlled by the railroad council, an advisory body consisting of 25 members appointed partly by the Government and partly by various agricultural, municipal and industrial interests.

Soon after the slump began the Government bought an iron works and a sawmill to keep them running. Apart from these minor purchases there has been no marked increase in state industrial activity in recent years.

The mines in north Sweden are worked by a company in which the Crown appoints one member of the board of directors. A subsidiary, in which this company and the State have an equal interest, owns very large ore-fields. The State has the right to decide how much ore shall be raised and the private shareholders elect the chairman and managing director.

State Controls Radio

The tobacco and liquor monopolies are also run on what amounts to a 50-50 basis between the State and private enterprise.

The Radio Service Company is a limited company run by a board of 10 members of whom the chairman and one other are appointed by the Government. Of the remainder, the press elects two-thirds and the manufacturers of radio material one-third. There is also a program council of nine members, six appointed by the Government and three by various institutions.

The Government also controls the Swedish Air Transport Company, appointing the chairman and one auditor.

Swedish ports are run on a communal basis by the municipalities concerned.

Norway Shows Tendency To Widen State Business

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OSLO, Norw. — State industrial undertakings are few and far between in Norway. But there are signs that the Government's share in industry may increase in the future.

Thus, all radiocasting is to be organized as a state business from July 1, 1933. Moreover, concessions for waterpower are normally only given for 35 years, after which the plant reverts to the State. Mining concessions revert after 50 years.

The State already runs a few hydroelectric stations and electricity works and the Kongsberg silver mine. The latter undertaking dates from 1623. Formerly it was a very profitable concern, but of late years it has been working at a loss. It supplies the silver used in the mint.

The State Grain Company is the sole importer of grain. It also buys all home-grown wheat, rye and barley and guarantees to take 20,000 tons of oats yearly. In connection with this undertaking is a state flour mill. There is also a state monopoly for the sale of liquor.

State Runs Railroads

The Norwegian railroads are run by the State. The first railroad in the country, built in 1851 under the personal supervision of Robert Stephenson, was a joint state and private enterprise. Subsequently, however, the State bought out the private shareholders. It is this concern which has built the greater part of the existing network of railroads.

In the region of finance, the Norwegian State has gone ahead on highly original lines. Thus, practically all agricultural buildings in the country are insured under the State Fire Insurance Fund, a compusory mutual insurance started over 150 years ago, in 1767.

The State also runs a mortgage bank and a bank for small holdings and dwellings for the benefit of the agricultural community. Another State bank helps the fisher folk buy their vessels. It was established in 1922.

The Bank of Norway is nominally a private joint stock bank. But the governor and deputy-governor are appointed by the Crown and the other directors by the Storting.

Harbors Run by Towns

Harbors in Norway are a communal affair, run by the towns on the understanding that they are independent of the ordinary town finances. Neither the Government nor the town council is permitted to contribute to the harbor funds.

Like the state the municipalities have rather stood aloof from industrial adventure. They generally undertake the usual public utilities, such as power, light, gas and water. Local transportation is sometimes municipal and sometimes, as at Oslo, in the hands of private enterprise. Even at Oslo, however, the municipality owns most of the shares in the tramcar company.

Municipalities have also gone into the movie business. Municipal cinemas in 1930 had an income from performances of more than 10,000,000 crowns, whereas the private cinemas earned less than 2,000,000 crowns.

FIELD MARSHAL ROBERTSON

LONDON, Feb. 13 (AP)—Field Marshal Sir William Robertson, who passed on yesterday, was one of the most important military leaders among allied commanders during the World War. He was chief of staff of the British Army during three years of the world conflict. Sir William had the unique distinction of being the only man in British history to rise from the ranks to receive a field marshal's baton. He received many decorations for service in Indian campaigns and the Boer War as well as in the World War. Among these was an American medal. In recognition of his war service he received a baronetcy and a grant of £10,000 in 1919.

Its Name Belies Its Peaceful Purposes

All Photos, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE ARGONNE FARMS IN GEORGIA

Upper Left—Old Plantation Home. Upper Right—Typical Farm Home. Lower—Charles J. Haden of Atlanta, Ga., Founder of the Farms, at Left, and B. H. Roberts, Manager, at Right.

Georgia Project Making Farmers Of War Veterans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBUS, Ga.—The plowshares used on the Argonne Farms near here may not have been beaten from the swords of the Argonne battle front in France, but the same courage and determination shown there in 1918 are found today in the fields of this rapidly growing agricultural community.

About a year ago Mr. Charles J. Haden, Atlanta civic leader, conceived the plan of using his extensive farm lands as a haven for war veterans who wished to farm and supplement this work with occasional employment in the city. Thirteen families responded and the project is proving of great benefit.

One of Mr. Haden's plantations of 2500 acres has been divided into strips of about 100 acres each. These are sold on whatever reasonable terms the veterans propose, as Mr. Haden's object is not to make a profit, but to help the men. What income he derives is put back into needed improvements.

The settlers have acquired a community pride. They grow their own food and are learning to market it profitably. Many declare they never want to return to the city permanently. Means of transportation and communication, a store, and an assembly house have been furnished by Mr. Haden. A bus transports the children to and from a near-by school.

Several thousand pecan trees planted in 1923 are bearing fruit and almost every farm boasts of a few of these trees.

Some of the homes are more than 100 years old. One of the tenant houses in the shade of an ancient oak is being made into a community church, and a park is being laid out in the center of the community grounds.

The first veteran to hear of the plan was Mr. B. H. Roberts, whose story interested others and started the project on its way.

SALMON EGGS SENT BY SCOTS TO CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—One hundred thousand eggs of Scottish salmon, brought all the way from Scotland with special care, will hatch out at the Canadian Government's fish hatchery at Cowichan Lake, near Victoria, in a few weeks. Government experts hope to establish the Atlantic salmon on this coast permanently.

The little fish, when they hatch out, will be kept in tanks, fed and protected until they are fingerlings, some five or six inches long, before they are released into selected rivers and lakes.

CHURCH GROUP IN YUGOSLAVIA HITS AT REGIME

Clerical Declaration Against Sokols Shows Strong Opposition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia—A declaration against the gymnastic organization, the Yugoslav Sokols, signed by all the Roman Catholic bishops in the kingdom, represents the most daring and significant act of opposition which any large body has yet taken against the Belgrade régime.

The declaration is evidence of an open conflict with the Government and with its policy of obliterating racial, regional and historical differences in the name of a new all-embracing and all-absorbing Yugoslav sentiment.

The bishops urge their people to be ready for sacrifice and to stand firm. The Roman Catholic Church boldly denies the Yugoslav Government the right to take the initiative in bringing up the youth of the land.

The bishops say they are against the Sokols—a vast youth's organization, modeled on a movement originating several decades ago in Czechia and existing in all Slav countries—because the Sokol teachings and activities destroy faith in God, undermine morals, estrange youth from the church and offend the sentiments of the Croatians and Slovenes.

These charges, however, are considered in many quarters to be unfounded, the claim being that the Yugoslav Sokols are tolerant in religious matters and devote especial attention to moral training.

However, this question of tolerance and religious neutrality provokes the Roman Catholic clergy, which demands a monopoly in the religious field. For that reason the bishops have thrown a gauntlet at the gate of the palace and instructed all Roman Catholic parents on pain of "divine punishment" to withdraw their children from the king's favorite institution for training youth in the new Yugoslav spirit.

This means that the most powerful organization in the Roman Catholic parts of Yugoslavia is openly and aggressively in conflict with the régime. The Roman Catholics form almost half of the population of the country, comprising the vast majority of the inhabitants in the new provinces.

Edward A. Merritt

Mr. Edward A. Merritt passed on peacefully at his home in Brookline Sunday, Feb. 12.

A native of Marquette, Mich., Mr. Merritt became interested in Christian Science in 1887 while living in Cleveland, Ohio. He was a charter member of First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Cleveland, and served in various church offices in that church, including many years as First Reader.

Mr. Merritt was a member of the 1901 Normal Class of the Board of Education when he became a teacher of Christian Science. He was President of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, 1915-1916. After serving as Committee on Publication for Ohio for five years, he was appointed a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship June 5, 1916. On Feb. 1 of the following year, Mr. Merritt, after having resigned as lecturer, became a Trustee of The Christian Science Publishing Society and moved his residence from Cleveland to Boston at that time.

On July 19, 1917, Mr. Merritt resigned as Trustee when elected a member of The Board of Directors of The Mother Church to succeed Mr. Archibald McLellan. He continued in this work until Sept. 1, 1932, when he resigned.

Mr. Merritt's great, genial kindliness radiated to all who came into contact with him. During his early years in Christian Science in Cleveland, he was on the board of directors and served as treasurer of the Cleveland Stone Company, which later became the Indiana Limestone Company. He received the representatives of The Mother Church who came to his company for stone for the building of the Extension to The Mother Church and arranged that entire transaction.

It was this extensive business background combined with his thorough knowledge of Christian Science which made his contribution to The Board of Trustees and later to The Board of Directors one of especial value.

His years of healing work, expanded into far fields by his many devoted students, have brought a new happiness to thousands, a realization of a life of teaching that heals and healing that teaches.

The great simplicity that comes with the understanding of what man really is marked the efforts of Mr. Merritt and, combined with the constant expression of loving-kindness, left a trail of friendly and helpful footprints along his path.

SIMILAR FIRMS URGED TO POOL RESEARCH FACTS

Intercompany Rivalry Displaced by Battle of Industries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 13—Cooperative research sponsored by various industries to eliminate unnecessary duplication, reduce the cost of investigation and capitalize the experience and knowledge of natural scientists is advocated by Dr. William Spraragen, secretary of the Division of Engineering and Industrial Research of the National Research Council.

Such pooling of research facilities is a logical result of new trends in competition now strongest between different industries as distinguished from the old competition among several firms of the same industry, Dr. Spraragen declared at the opening meeting of the thirty-fifth annual convention of the American Ceramic Society here today.

Speaking at a symposium on research, Dr. Spraragen revealed that 70 of the leading trade associations of the United States are engaging in research with annual expenses which range from a few thousand dollars to more than $100,000.

A survey which the National Research Council conducted of the research expenditures of 400 leading companies, at the lowest point of the economic recession as compared with 1929, showed that more than half had increased their appropriations, he said. Translated in percentage of sales, the figures become still more startling, as fully 91 per cent of the companies made no charges or increased their percentages of sales devoted to research, as compared with 9 per cent that decreased such expenditures," he added. "It is surprising that relatively the effectiveness of the smaller company in the research battle was as great as the larger companies."

Mr. Emerson P. Poste of Chattanooga, Tenn., retiring president of the American Ceramic Society, declared that the manner in which research may best be fostered and coördinated is one of the outstanding problems confronting the organization.

Discussing the technical education of youth, Mr. Poste characterized the outlook as very encouraging, and held that continued progress in this field had been made in the face of adverse economic conditions.

Election of Mr. John Clyde Hostetter, director of research and development of the Corning Glass Works, Corning, N. Y., as president of the society was announced yesterday.

GOVERNORS ELECT POLLARD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va. — Notice has been received at the executive offices in the State Capitol here that Gov. John Garland Pollard of Virginia has been elected chairman of the governors' conference, which will hold its next meeting in California.

8 Spring Days at PINEHURST

INCLUDING ALL EXPENSES Railroad Fare from N. Y. City $110

Pinehurst's increasing popularity is easily explained. It is near at hand, yet offers a complete change of climate for enjoying outdoor sports at their best. The Carolina Hotel is famed the country over for tempting meals, flawless service—but its rates are reasonable.

An eight-day all-expense vacation — meals and room at "Carolina", railroad (round trip from N. Y.) and golf; all for $110. $97 at Holly Inn. Special rates from other cities.

The new viewpoint you get will make such a Pinehurst vacation an economy.

Why not write our N. Y. Office, St. Regis Hotel, any tourist agency, or write General Office, Pinehurst, N. C., for booklet or reservations at Carolina Hotel or Holly Inn?

Pinehurst
NORTH CAROLINA
America's Premier Winter Resort

HOTEL MONTCLAIR
LEXINGTON AVENUE, 49TH TO 50TH STREETS, NEW YORK

800 sunny, outside rooms. ● Every room with bath, shower and radio. ● Adjacent to Grand Central and B & O Bus Terminal . . only a few minutes from Pennsylvania Station. In the midst of the theatrical district and fashionable shops.

Nothing finer in hotel accommodations at these rates.

SINGLE ROOMS from $2.50 to $5 per day—WEEKLY from $15
DOUBLE ROOMS from $3.50 to $6 per day—WEEKLY from $21

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

Madame Alston
33 West 34th Street, New York
for the first time in 17 years is holding a sale on her famous
"NEVASPRED"
FOUNDATION GARMENTS
For February Only
14-inch length (the $15.00 quality) $10.00
16-inch length (the $18.50 quality) $12.50

In your order give waist and hip measurements of uncorseted body.

We Had Our Inauguration 73 Years Ago

EVERY year at the close of February, A & P celebrates Founder's Week. This year it so happens that, shortly following the week dedicated to the Founder of our Company, a new President will be inaugurated at Washington.

A new President. A new Party in power. New Policies. Well, elections are best for a country, but we're mighty glad we don't have all that fuss and bother in running our business. A & P has had only one management since it began doing business in 1859—our Founder and his sons. And we've had only one policy—to supply as many people as possible with the best food at the lowest cost to them.

Every year we've had more customers. Our conclusion is that the public likes our way of doing business—likes to shop where it can get the most for its money.

The Great ATLANTIC & PACIFIC Tea Co.

HOMAGE IS PAID TO MRS. HOOVER BY G. O. P. WOMEN

Hostess of White House Not to Say 'Good-By' to Washington

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 — "To people in California Washington seems quite near. Coming back is something one can do quite often," Mrs. Herbert Hoover declared at a luncheon in her honor given Saturday by the League of Republican Women of the District of Columbia.

"You don't know," she added as she refused to say good-by "how soon you may see me dropping in at your clubhouse on Scott Circle."

Receiving as a parting gift an etching of the Washington Monument as seen from the White House, Mrs. Hoover characterized the monument as "the most beautiful thing man ever made." There might be, she explained, a mountain or a lake somewhere more beautiful, but I doubt if man has made anything more beautiful than the monument, she said.

She told the women that "it has not been just four years that I have gotten awake and seen the monument from my pillow, because it just happens that I could see the monument from my pillow on S Street, too."

Mrs. Hoover commended the woman Republicans for their "sense of humor" which, she said, is sometimes as necessary as earnestness. She termed her parting gift as both a "consolation and a compensation." As she concluded her brief remarks the Marine Band orchestra struck up "Auld Lang Syne."

The outgoing White House hostess was commended by Mrs. Gilbert Grosvenor, president of the league, for taking part in so many civic activities while carrying "with grace and dignity" the many responsibilities of her position.

Other prominent women Republicans at the luncheon included Mrs. Edward E. Gann, Mrs. Charles E. Hughes, Mrs. Ogden L. Mills, Mrs. William D. Mitchell, Mrs. Ray Lyman Wilbur, Mrs. William N. Doak, Mrs. Alvin T. Hert, Mrs. Ellis A. Yost, Mrs. Patrick J. Hurley, Mrs. Arthur M. Hyde, Mrs. Walter F. Brown, Mrs Edith Nourse Rogers, Mrs. George Horace Lorimer, and Mrs. Harlan F. Stone.

Fifty diplomatic representatives of as many nations were entertained at dinner by the Hoovers on Saturday evening. About 100 additional guests were invited after dinner to hear a program of music by Miss Mary Garden, soprano, Miss Mildred Dilling, harpist, and Chief Yowlache, basso cantante.

New Light Sought On Economic Slump

(Continued from Page 1)

tional self-containment; (4) excess productive capacity.

He said United States costs of government have risen to one-third of the total national income, a greater percentage than any other nation is called upon to bear.

Defines Federal Expansion

Discussing national self-containment, he said that during the World War the different countries had been "honeycombed into trade-tight economic compartments."

The United States, he said, has been under the influence of a type of inflation for the last three years, brought about by the failure to strike a balance between federal income and federal outgo, which caused the Government to put its due bills, to the extent of about $5,000,000,000, in the Federal Reserve and member banks, receiving credit for them and thus causing an expansion of bank credits.

In setting up his farm mortgage plan, Mr. Baruch suggested a corporation to issue 3 per cent tax-exempt, thirty-year bonds with interest unconditionally guaranteed by the Government; these bonds to be exchanged for existing farm mortgages or for the title of foreclosed farms, but not to exceed 60 per cent of par of such mortgages. The mortgages taken over would be revised on the basis of 3¼ per cent interest on a scaled-down principal. The effect would be to write down the principal of existing farm mortgages by one-half and the interest rate about two-thirds.

In closing, he touched on the world economic and disarmament conference and, in reiterating his opposition to the cancellation of the debts, said that from the restoration of unimpeded trade would come the solution of the problem of prices, debts, employment and prosperity.

Program for World Relief

He summarized the program that he would write for national and world relief thus:

"First and foremost, adequate provision against human suffering; second, put federal credit beyond doubt; third, assist rapid liquidation of debt; fourth, plans to encourage rapid consumption of commodity surpluses and to control productive capacity; fifth, determination of policy on world economic, disarmament and debts."

It was learned here today some members of the Senate Finance Committee had not heard of an "in confidence" clause inserted in the original invitations, sent out by the steering subcommittee, consisting of Senators Reed Smoot (R.) of Utah, Hiram Bingham (R.) of Connecticut and Pat Harrison (D.) of Mississippi. Senator Robert M. La Follette (R.) of Wisconsin, for example, expressed opposition today to the idea of taking secret testimony. The purpose of the hearings, he said, is to carry information on basic economic matters to the nation, rather than to the committee.

Sanctity of Pacts Defended by Hsieh

The United States must take the leadership in compelling Japanese militarists to realize that treaties providing for peaceful settlement of international conflicts cannot be regarded as scraps of paper, Dr. Tehyi Hsieh, director of the Chinese Service Bureau, declared today at a meeting of the Congregational Ministers' Association in Pilgrim Hall.

"Today we are at the crossroads," said Dr. Hsieh. "Japan must be taught now that the Kellogg Pact, the Nine Power Treaty, and the Covenant of the League of Nations are not mere idealistic expressions of unattainable desires, but are the solemn and common-sense determinations of serious peoples that order and security shall guide our future.

"To recognize territory seized in violation of treaties is to nullify those treaties. Without the security of enforced international laws, there will be no chance to look forward to sane, well-ordered and well-planned lives."

Japan to Quit League Soon, Envoys Forecast

(Continued from Page 1)

without Japan's official reply being likely to introduce any important change in the situation.

The committee has embodied in its report reference to every international engagement which Japan appears to have disregarded. It quotes Article 10 of the League Covenant under which members "undertake to respect and preserve as against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all members."

The report cites the first article of the Briand-Kellogg pact, in which the signatories declared "they condemn recourse to war for the solution of international controversies and renounce it as an instrument of national policy." It reproduces the section of the Nine-Power treaty of 1922, wherein the parties agree "to respect the sovereignty, independence and territorial administrative integrity of China."

The report also reiterates the Assembly resolution of last March 11 declaring, "It is incumbent upon members of the League of Nations not to recognize any situation, treaty or aggreement which may be brought about by means contrary to the Covenant of the League of Nations or the Pact of Paris."

It is also recommended that the committee of execution, including members from the United States and Russia, insist upon the withdrawal of Japanese troops within the Southern Manchurian Railway zone. The report registers a new high-water mark of the League's resistance to the Japanese advance on the Asiatic continent.

China to Resist Japan In Jehol, Soong States

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

PEIPING, Feb. 13—China will offer national resistance against the invasion of Jehol, Mr. T. V. Soong, Acting Premier, stated in an interview here today in which he declared the matter was of the utmost gravity, involving consequences impossible to forecast.

Speaking for himself, he said that even without an attack on Jehol, he could see no purpose in the Chinese Minister's remaining in Tokyo, because obviously diplomatic methods had ceased to be of value.

Mr. Soong, who came to Peiping specially to coördinate measures for the defense of Jehol, was accompanied by Mr. Liu Kui-heng, head of the national health service, for the purpose of organizing a field base.

Wellesley School Honors Ten Elders

Ten members of the elder generation were enrolled in the Circle of Honor of the Beacon School in Wellesley Hills, yesterday afternoon, as evidence of the respect paid by youth to the lives and accomplishments of those designated. The list this year included the Rev. Nehemiah Boynton, Prof. Charles Townsend Copeland, Mr. Richard Cunningham, Mr. Walter Damrosch, Mr. John Hays Hammond, Mrs. Lucia Ames Mead, Mr. Henry Van Dyke, Miss Mary Wilder, Mr. Ignace Jan Paderewski, and Mme. Ernestine Schumann-Heink. With the consent of Mrs. Coolidge, Calvin Coolidge was also enrolled in the Circle of Honor.

The exercises took place in 1902 Hall and were presided over by Mr. Fairman C. Cowan of Wellesley Hills, president of the Student Council. The boys presenting the emblems were Paul R. Parker of Wellesley Hills, David Yeomans of Andover, Conn.; Ralph J. Waite of Wellesley Hills, James T. Nelson of Chestnut Hill, Carl W. Gram Jr. of Wellesley Hills, Stanley N. Fisher of Hanover, Harry L. Goff of Newton and Elmer W. Athearn of West Tisbury.

Citations and emblems will later be presented in person to those who were unable to attend the exercises. Mr. Paderewski received his at Symphony Hall in Boston at the close of his recital.

It Fills Stockings the Year Round

Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR by Virgil Westbrook

WAYFARERS' FREE KITCHEN AT SAN CLEMENTE, CALIF.

Industrial School Work Proves Worth

Proof of the value of coöperative vocational education is found in the fact that more than 5900 jobs have been given to students from these schools in Greater Boston, according to a survey compiled by Mr. M. J. Moriarty, director - coördinator of Charlestown High School. This has enabled these students to bring home to their parents approximately $1,034,865, the survey showed.

In some localities, the study was made of schools as far back as 1914 and the report shows that not only has there been a steady increase in the enrollment of pupils but in some cases this enrollment has nearly tripled in five or six years. The number of five-year graduates also has increased from about three in 1914 to approximately 950 in 1932, the survey said.

The firms which have been approved for coöperative placements by the State total 512, according to the report, and the amount received in financial aid from the State and Federal Governments by the city of Boston amounts to $526,917.

BALED STRAW USED IN PLACE OF COAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RAYMOND, Alta.—A colony of Hutterites in the Raymond district are proving that "necessity is the mother of invention," by using baled wheat straw instead of coal for fuel in the furnaces, heaters and large kitchen stoves. It is stated that by a specially designed addition to the furnaces and heaters, which controls the air drafts, the stove is prevented from overheating, and the straw fuel is conserved through perfect combustion.

As there is an unlimited supply of wheat straw available with no cost but the baling, there will be a decided saving on the family purse for fuel outlay. The straw is baled into small compact "cakes," so that it will go easily through the door of the furnace or heater.

CLEARING HOUSE STATEMENT

NEW YORK, Feb. 11 (AP)—The weekly statement of the New York clearing house shows: Total surplus and undivided profits $873,071,400 (unchanged); total net demand deposits (average) $116,263,000 (decrease); time deposits (average) $4,924,000 (decrease); clearings week ending today $2,301,143,243; clearings week ended Feb. 4, $3,489,140,609.

California City Spreads Holiday Cheer Over Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif. — This small model city of gleaming white dwellings on the shores of the blue Pacific is spreading its Christmas goodfellowship over the entire year.

Like other communities of California, San Clemente had a fund intended to be used to decorate its streets with illuminated evergreen trees. But instead of spending the money for wire, sockets, globes and electric energy, it has built a commissary for the unemployed.

It is embodied in a rustic log cabin, constructed of timber donated by Mr. Dan Mulherron, contractor and president of the Chamber of Commerce. Local unemployed labor did the work.

Food served is of the wholesome sort for hungry men. Beans with plenty of pork, sandwiches that fail to conceal entirely the thick slices of meat, and hot drinks are provided. Supplies for the kitchen are donated by local business men, and volunteer labor aids in preparing the meals. San Clemente expects to maintain the service as long as its need is so pressing.

Music

Wiener Sängerknaben

The Wiener Sängerknaben made an immediate success at their Boston début in Jordan Hall last evening. They will give one more concert, the last of the season, in the same hall tomorrow evening, with a different program.

Last night's program was made up of a cappella ecclesiastical pieces, folk songs and Haydn's one-act comic opera, "The Apothecary," in costume.

The ensemble of the choir is excellent. The part-singing is well defined, balance well maintained. One feels, of course, as in women's choirs, the lack of a sustaining bass. The tone quality, too, of these treble voices is not always of the best. Interpretation, under the direction of Dr. Georg Gruber, was well conceived and well realized, except that at times tempo was unduly retarded.

But these young singers were most successful with Haydn's comic opera. Apart from the precision of their singing, their acting was thoroughly enjoyable. They brought to it that play spirit which is inherent in the Viennese, making them natural actors of exceptional quality, especially in the Teutenic comic vein.

It must be recognized that the appeal of these singing boys is as much sentimental as musical. Audiences like to see clever youngsters doing things that seem beyond their years. It was a gracious gesture—and good showmanship too—to begin with "The Star-Spangled Banner," sung in English, and to give in English as encores popular items such as "My Old Kentucky Home." Here the charm of a slight accent enhanced the listeners' pleasure. And an extra touch of tenderness was added when one of the boys assumed the place of the director in an extra number, and discharged his task with a fine proficiency.

Paderewski

For Mr. Paderewski's recital yesterday afternoon, Symphony Hall wore the aspect of earlier and happier days of concert-giving. The audience filled the auditorium, occupied all available seats on the platform and overflowed along the length of the side aisles; and all this at an exceptionally high scale of prices. Probably no other artist could parallel this feat today.

The program was made up of compositions by Chopin. It revealed anew the greatness of the artist, which compels the listener to overlook shortcomings that would be fatal to the impression made by any other pianist. One often feels in these later days that Mr. Paderewski is playing to himself rather than to his audience. He seems to be living over the memories of his musical career, lingering over a phrase, emphasizing a voice, trying to force the piano to express a majesty and a power that are beyond its capacities.

His interpretations are answerable to no standards but his own. Thus if the violence of his attack on the keyboard obscured the beauties of the Preludes Nos. 17 and 24, and of the first movement, and the Scherzo of the B flat minor Sonata, one must be content with the loveliness of the two Nocturnes of op. 27, the trio and the Funeral March of the Sonata and the Ballade in F minor. The audience, keenly responsive to the artist's poetic imagination, lingered for the usual long list of extra pieces.

L. A. S.

People's Symphony

The People's Symphony Orchestra, at its sixth concert of the season, yesterday afternoon in Jordan Hall, offered two novelties—a first performance of Prof. Leo Lewis's "Remembrance" (for string orchestra) and a first performance in America of Mr. Paul Allen's lyric poem "The Monastery" (for baritone and orchestra). Beethoven's Second Symphony and Auber's Overture to "La Part du Diable" rounded out the list. Mr. Thompson Stone conducted and Mr. James Houghton, baritone, was soloist.

Professor Lewis's scholarly and restrained piece for strings erred in the direction of monotony of mood, but offered some pleasant moments and was structurally interesting. He was warmly applauded.

Mr. Allen's lengthy work, in 12 sections and an orchestral intermezzo, was first performed in 1912 in Florence, with the original Neapolitan text by S. di Giacomo. It was sung yesterday in an English translation made by the composer. The story is of a sailor driven by unrequited love to end his days in a monastery; the poem is pervaded by the conflict between holy thoughts and tender memories, between orisons and songs of the sea. Mr. Allen has provided effective musical illustration—more successfully in the orchestra than in the earnestly but perhaps too robustly sung vocal part. The score is varied, rich, manifestly influenced by Wagner; and the effect of the later Verdi and his successors is equally perceptible. More impressive, if scarcely more original, than other writings of Mr. Allen that have reached performance here, the work was cordially received.

Beethoven's D major Symphony, one of the most pleasing in its almost Mozartean unpretentiousness, was given a highly acceptable performance, to the evident pleasure of yesterday's sizable audience.

Paul Whiteman

An air of festivity reigned at Symphony Hall last night, when Mr. Paul Whiteman and his orchestra offered a concert of, or, as the program sheet had it, an experiment in, modern American music. The latter term had elasticity enough to include orchestral arrangements of Padilla's "Valencia," Fritz Kreisler's "Caprice Viennois" and "Tambourin Chinois," Liszt's "Liebestraum" and Ravel's "Bolero" within its hospitable boundaries. Inasmuch as most of these were treated to muted trümpets and a Procrustes bed of four-four time, these exotic tidbits may be said, perhaps, to have been Americanized.

Music inspired by the American scene was also in evidence, however, and provided the more significant part of the program. "Night Club," by Mr. John W. Green, who himself played the prominent first piano part (three were used), traces in six episodes, more or less vividly, a typical evening at one of these institutions. Mr. George Gershwin's "An American in Paris," re-orchestrated by Mr. Carroll Huxley, tells its story more amusingly, and with far greater variety of rhythmic and melodic resource. In a movement from his tone poem "Africa," the composer, Mr. William Grant Still, seeks to portray an American Negro's view of the dark continent as "Land of Superstition." "American" music is here presented, with mild success, at its source in savage ritual.

Mr. Ferde Grofe's new "Tabloid," which employs pistol shots and typewriters, reveals a sure touch, an ear for effect, undoubted musical invention, which relieve the blatancy of the idea.

S. S.

Crawford Notch Treats Snow Fans To Gay Sports Day

When a man carries a watch to tell the right time, that's nothing unusual, but when a man carries a thermometer to tell the correct temperature, well, that comes under the category of news.

Such was the case yesterday when one enthusiastic member of the Boston & Maine's "Snow Train" to Crowford Notch, N. H., decided that there wouldn't be any guessing on his part as to how just cold the weather was. On his belt he tied a big thermometer. It caused laughter and much questioning. But you may be assured that this gentleman wasn't fooled when somebody said the temperature was zero for he held proof right on his belt that it never went below 6 above.

Winter sports fans made the trip up to Crawford on five special trains. Units were run from Providence and Worcester and stops were made all along the North Shore at Lynn, Salem, Beverly, and Lawrence to pick up a gay-costumed crowd.

The day was ideal for hiking, skiing, skating, snowshoeing and every kind of winter activity. Special sections of the trains were reserved for the Appalachian Mountain Club, University Club, and other organizations. Upon arrival, groups set out for marked trails to spots around the vicinity which afforded one the best views of Mount Washington and the Presidential Range. The day was so clear that the outline of the Tip Top House on Mount Washington could be seen. The mountain was a white giant against a blue background and the grandeur of the scene will long be remembered by those who made the excursion.

COURSE IN STAGING POETRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—The University of Southern California has announced the formation of a course of study in the staging of poetry, in which men and women will be instructed how to dramatize verse. The program will be carried out at University College in conjunction with the Poetry Playhouse, founded last year

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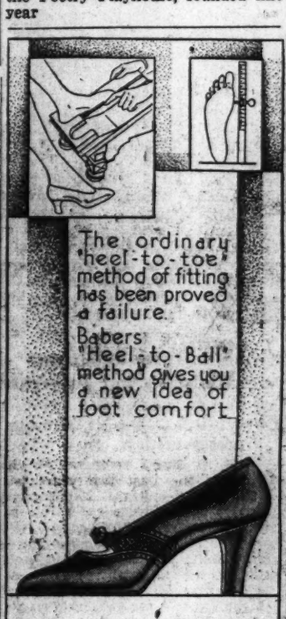
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GOLD DISCOVERY IN KENYA RAISES LEGAL QUESTION

White Prospectors Face Land Safeguards Given to Native Tribes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NAIROBI, East Africa — Many figurative eyes, colored with diametrically different shades of opinion, have been fastened somewhat embarrassingly on Kenya during the past few weeks owing to the discovery of gold near Kakamega, in the native reserve of the Kavirondo, near the Uganda border.

The discovery was first reported in the autumn of 1931. When it was seen that the quantity of the precious metal was not a mere flash in the pan of the early prospectors, the Government called in an eminent English geologist, Sir Albert Kitson, who declares that the prospects of the field are "distinctly encouraging." Some prospectors claim to have found quarts samples yielding as much as 60 to 70 ounces of gold to the ton. It is believed here that an average of 12 pennyweight to the ton would yield a handsome profit.

Following Sir Albert's report, the Kenya Legislature passed an amendment to the Native Lands Trust Ordinance to enable white prospectors to obtain mining leases. The amendment has received royal assent at the hands of the Governor, Sir Joseph Byrne, but it is still open to the King on the advice of the British Government, to "disallow it." Such an outcry has been raised against the amendment in England that there is some possibility that this will be done.

Terms of Amendment

The amendment provides that instead of making the grant of a lease to a non-native in a native area dependent on the grant of an equivalent amount of land to the native elsewhere, temporary leases may be granted for mining purposes in return for a cash compensation.

Under the terms of the original law, passed as recently as 1930, the native reserves were "set aside for the use and benefit of the native tribes of the colony forever." Under the new law, the "temporary" ejection may be of considerable duration. In the event of reefs being worked, leases of at least 21 years will be wanted.

In proposing the amendment, the Chief Native Commissioner, Mr. A. de V. Wade, said that compensation would be paid to the natives for any land temporarily occupied, at a rate not less than would be payable in similar circumstances to a European holder. He added, "I am afraid we shall have to hurt their feelings, wound their susceptibilities and in some cases violate their most cherished and sacred traditions, by moving natives from a piece of land on which they have the right to live and setting them up on another piece, the holders of which will have the right to eject them."

Advantages for Natives

But the alternative, he said, is "to allow to lie undeveloped, wealth that may provide prosperity for the country in which every single member of the community can share." The natives themselves, he went on, "are going to be among the greatest gainers. They have opportunities of wealth and prosperity they have never known or imagined before." He concluded, "In any case we are treating them in the same way as we would treat any of His Majesty's subjects. If gold is found in their lands, that gold must be developed."

There is no doubt that among the white settlers in Kenya opinion is overwhelmingly in favor of the amendment. A number of them have pegged out claims and there has been a certain amount of alluvial mining and a few trial bores to test the reefs, the topmost of which lie about 20 feet below the surface.

It is admitted that native huts have in some cases been removed elsewhere, and cultivation or pasturage disturbed, although a considerable part of the operations is on land which was not at the moment in native use.

For the time being, however, only a comparatively small area, estimated at about two square miles, is involved and only about 300 natives are likely to be displaced. Whether these figures will be increased depends on the results of further prospecting.

Good Relations Maintained

The working generally consists of washing the gold out of the clay and gravel. After the soil has been worked out, or found not to pay, the prospector soon moves away. It is contended that while he is there, he uses native labor, buys the produce of the native farms and that, at any rate up to the present, his relations with the natives have generally been excellent.

If reef-working turns out to be a business proposition, however, more permanent occupation will be needed. Shafts will have to be sunk, mills erected, and possibly streams diverted from their present channels. Anything from 20 to 40 acres of land might be required for each mine. Moreover, there would soon be large dumps of treated quarts cumbering up good soil.

In these circumstances, grave fears are felt in certain circles lest development of the gold field should lead to complete disruption of native tribal life. It is pointed out that as recently as last summer the Governor, Sir Joseph Byrne, promised the natives that their ownership of the land would not be interfered with. When he was asked to implement this promise by an oath in native fashion, he replied that his word was sufficient.

Moreover, in spite of the prospect of glittering gold prizes held out by the chief native commissioner, the Kavirondo native is not at present greatly interested in this kind of wealth.

Strict Control Advocated

Apart from this, however, there are many who hold that the influx of a large mining population would be disastrous for the natives. They admit that though the Government gave the land to the natives "for ever" it reserved its rights over the subsoil. But in their opinion this does not justify throwing open the land to anyone who can pay £25 deposit.

If the gold must be won, they say, it should be either by the Government itself or by one or two responsible public companies working under strict control. According to information received from London, Lord Lugard, one of the pioneers of East African development, and the Archbishop of Canterbury have both associated themselves with the objectors.

The proposal to get over the difficulty by giving the Kavirondo people equivalent land elsewhere comes up against the objection that the holding of ancestral lands is intimately bound up with the whole tribal life —their religion, their customs, their laws of inheritance and even their recreations.

Kakamega where the gold has been found is about 200 miles northwest of Nairobi, not far from Lake Victoria. The gold-bearing area appears to be about 250,000-300,000 acres (400-450 square miles) compared with about 4,500,000 acres in the whole Kavirondo native reserve. The district is one of the most densely populated in Kenya and has about 350,000 inhabitants. It is watered by two large rivers and innumerable minor streams and gullies, the majority of which are believed to contain gold, often in paying quantities.

Traffic Safety Increases in Spain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID—A reduction of 30 per cent in street accidents in Spain during the past two years is reported here by the traffic authorities. This satisfactory result is attributed to the stringent laws devised under the dictatorship and strictly applied under the Republic.

The authorities, however, feel that much remains to be done not only in regard to checking dangerous driving but in making the roads safer for the motorists themselves. Hence careless pedestrians causing accidents are to be fined, according to a resolution adopted by Spain's first national traffic congress which has just concluded its sittings here. In clear cases of carelessness on the part of a pedestrian, even if injured, no account will be taken of such injury. The first step, indeed, in the projected traffic reform is to meet the need for an improvement in the way Spaniards walk and cross streets.

A nation-wide "safety first" campaign is intended with a view to educating the public.

DRINK PARDONS DECLINED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—With more than a hundred applications for pardons for people convicted of driving while drunk, Gov. John Garland Pollard has declined every application.

Natives Panning Gold in New Fields of East Africa

By Permission Illustrated London News to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PROSPECTS CALLED "DISTINCTLY ENCOURAGING" BY ENGLISH GEOLOGIST

Operations Have Forced Removal of Native Huts in Some Cases and Amendment to Law Allowing Temporary Ejection Has Brought Vigorous Protests to the British Government Against Possible Jeopardy of Rights of Natives Under Original Enactment.

GENEVA HINGES HOURS CUT ON ADEQUATE PAY

Relief of Unemployment Sought Without Lowering Living Standard

Special from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA—Reduction of working hours, although a measure which would contribute toward reducing unemployment, must not be carried out in such a way as to lower the standard of living of wage-earners. This was the most outstanding agreement reached by the preparatory conference on hours of work and unemployment, recently held at Geneva under the auspices of the International Labor Organization.

In other words, if hours are reduced in order to spread employment over a larger number of workers, there should be no such reduction of wages as to prevent the workers' standard of living from being maintained at its present level. Workers' delegates to the conference insisted that there must be no reduction whatever in wages —that a person earning, say, 48 shillings per week for 48 hours' work must receive 48 shillings for 40 hours' work.

Employers' representatives, however, would accept no such proposal, for its effect would be actually to increase wage-rates.

Workers' representatives insisted that it was impossible to ask labor to consent to any further reduction in wages, because of the severe hardships which have been experienced in recent months and years. It was estimated by Mr. A. Hayday, British workers' delegate, that wages lost through unemployment and short time by the world's workers had amounted in 1930 and 1931 to £7,500,000,000.

The debate on this subject gave rise to a significant discussion of the relation which wages bear to total production costs in present-day industry. Employers' delegates in general maintained that labor costs were of predominant importance, and that any increase in wage-rates through shortening of hours would result in a considerable increase in production costs.

Workers' spokesmen, on the other hand, were inclined to make conservative estimates of the proportion which wages bear to total costs, and to argue that a shortening of hours, say from 48 to 40 hours a week, would have slight effect on the cost of production.

Figures compiled by the International Labor Office, for the United States, Canada, South Africa, New Zealand and Australia—all high-wage countries—indicate that wages usually comprise between 40 and 50 per cent of manufacturing costs. It is obvious, however, that there is a wide variation in this respect not only between different countries, but in different industries.

M. Léon Jouhaux, French workers' delegate, stated that a fair average would show wages comprising only 25 or 30 per cent of costs. His contention was borne out by Mr. de Michelis, Italian government delegate, who maintained that the proportion in 35 industries in Germany was 24 per cent, in 18 industries in France 28 per cent, and in 17 industries in Great Britain 26 per cent.

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Life Was Normal on Runaway Cruiser, Says Captured Officer, as Mutiny Ends

BATAVIA, Java, Feb. 13 (AP)—First-hand stories of the five-day voyage of the mutineer-manned Dutch cruiser De Zeven Provincien and the battle involving 22 fatalities that ended it, were told here Saturday as a destroyer arrived from the scene.

The Netherlands dealt a swift punishment to the native Javanese crew which dared to kidnap their own officers and steal the ship.

"The Dutch officer Baron de Vos van Steenwijk described the start of the mutiny," says a correspondent. "He was on watch when he saw the European engineer and some of the native crew hauling in the boarding ladder.

"He rushed toward them, he said, asking what they were doing. Thereupon they ceased hauling.

"Soon afterwards he turned in, he continued, but he was taken from bed and taken before a group of natives who stated that they would offer no violence to the officers if the latter would be peaceable.

"Two young officers and several European petty officers who also were fetched from their beds were threatened if they showed any fight, the baron said, adding that officers were powerless to prevent it.

"Steenwijk said they saw the ship put out to sea. Life continued normally aboard it, he went on. European officers carried on their duties as usual.

"Asked why the officers did not take concerted action, Steenwijk replied, 'I had tried to get in touch with both Sourabaya and Scheveningen, for we were allowed freedom of movement, but neither station could get my signals and as soon as the mutineers found us in the wireless room, we were chased out of it.'

"'Circumstances also were against us. There was no leadership, and no contact with each other. Each officer tried to work some plan on his own. We did try to start a little counter mutiny, but the mutineers fired their revolvers, although they did not hit anybody.

"'Moreover, one officer had negotiated with the mutineers and had pledged his word that we would not resist with arms.

"'I learned Monday that the squadron was after us. The section of mutineers then wavered and began to change their views, but the others hardened their resistance.

"'We eagerly watched for the squadron, but when it hove in sight, we had no idea of what was in store for us. And when we saw the planes coming, we expected only a warning bomb.

"'The mutineers thought the same and their attitude was more derisive than anxious. They thought the moment had come to present demands, but almost immediately the bomb fell, and the whole sorry story was ended.'

"The bomb had fallen just aft the bridge, which was blown away. Some mutineers were blown to atoms. The De Zeven's funnels were shattered and the deck armor was pierced."

De Valera Decries Division of Ireland

NEW YORK, Feb. 13 (AP)—The division of Ireland into two separate territories was denounced by President de Valera of the Irish Free State, yesterday. Addressing the United States from Dublin, he drew a parallel between the aims of Abraham Lincoln and the efforts of his own Government to achieve national unity.

"It is especially as a defender of American unity that the memory of Lincoln is cherished in Ireland," he said. "We, too, have endured the bitterness of civil strife, but we, unhappily, were unable to prevent the partition of our country."

Declaring the Irish people never have and never shall consent to the dividing of their country, De Valera said: "The pretext that partition was necessary to save a minority of Irishmen from religious persecution at the hands of the majority was an invention without any basis in the fact of our time or in the history of the past." He said it would be the "unshakable resolve" of the Irish people to regain the territory and to attain an Ireland "at peace within herself and at peace also with her neighbors."

MORE HAWAIIAN RAW SUGAR

HONOLULU, Feb. 13—Raw sugar manufactured in Hawaii the first three months of the crop year totaled 181,898 tons, compared with 169,022 a year before. Shipments totaled 132,258 tons, compared with 111,266. Revised estimate of Hawaiian raw sugar is now placed at 983,550 tons.

SOVIET CHARGED WITH HARMING ZIONIST GROUP

Document Tells History of Socialists Exiled by G. P. U.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JERUSALEM—Details of arrests and persecutions of Zionist-Socialists in Russia are documented in a bulletin recently issued by the Foreign Delegation in Tel Aviv of the Zionist-Socialist Party in U. S. S. R.

"Only now, 10 months after the mass arrests of our comrades that occurred almost within one and the same night throughout all the areas of exile and 'minus,' is it possible to render some account of these persecutions," says the Bulletin.

Approximately 70 per cent of the Zionist-Socialist exiles were arrested, and after long imprisonment, were all sentenced again by the G. P. U.—including those who had served their allotted time in exile—to three years' additional exile, "politisolator" or "minus 12." "Politisolator" is the ominous term for political isolation. "minus," is explained as a "general term applied to places outside the political and industrial centers of Russia whither the political offender is sent for three years after exile, still under the supervision of the G. P. U."

The bulletin cites the individual experiences of many prisoners, frequently by name. At Tashkent, as in the majority of exile and "minus" areas, almost all the exiled Zionist-Socialists were imprisoned. From October 25, 1931, until March 8, 1932, they remained in prison under the supervision of the G. P. U. After a fortnight six prisoners detailed within the Novo-Urgenitchy and Harazan district were transferred to Tashkent, making a total of 17, and all were confined in cells normally reserved for prisoners of the criminal type.

During four months they were deprived of beds and were prohibited from reading books or newspapers, and even from the customary daily "walk," a privilege which was, however, granted to the women after two months.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House Saturday and Sunday were the following:

Raymond W. Schultz, Chicago, Ill.
G. Clare Ross, New York, N. Y.
Hazel B. Near, New York, N. Y.
Carolyn H. M. Bonnekamp, New York, N. Y.
Stephen C. Trandt, Walpole, Mass.
Merrill C. Seaman, Norwood, Mass.
Samuel A. Swartz, Chicago, Ill.

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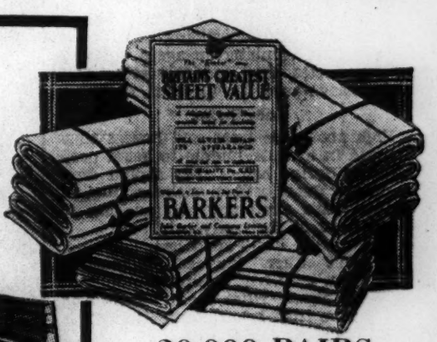

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White Sale Price per pair.....14/3
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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Mother Winter's Runaway Children

By REBA MAHAN STEVENS

MOTHER WINTER, high in her home in the sky, was as busy as a bee in a garden of posies. She was sorting out, and brushing, and mending the little white garments of her children.

Such stacks upon stacks of them as she had already set in order! Such stacks and stacks as were waiting for her! And such a lot of frisky little fellows, still clad in their white suits and caps and mittens, were scampering from one end of the room to the other, climbing on top of bundles, rolling over and over, piling themselves in heaps of whiteness in every corner—but for all their wild play, as quiet as mice. In the midst of them sat Mother Winter with her work, smiling at the frolic and humming a bit of a tune.

Suddenly there came a rough knock at the door. Mother Winter paused, needle in hand, and listened. The knock again—a loud pounding that shook the house.

"Well!" said Mother Winter. "That's very strange! That sounds like North Wind's knock, and he should be far on his way home by this time. Strange, indeed!"

North Wind

She laid down her mending and went to the door. Hundreds and hundreds of her tiny white children clung to her skirts and came tagging behind. She drew the bolt of the heavy oaken door and swung it wide. Surely enough, there stood North Wind, puffing and blowing, his cheeks red as apples and his eyes starry with the cold.

"Ho! Ho! Dame Winter," he blustered, "you are surprised to see me?"

"Out teasing Lady Spring, I suppose!" sighed Mother Winter, with a frown.

"Not so very much," he chuckled. "I am a little late, I'll admit—so good-by to you all!" And off he set at a great rate, his coat tails flapping about him, and his scarf flying far out behind, whistling shrilly as he went.

It would have been well had Mother Winter kept half an eye at least on her children while North Wind was talking so noisily at her door. Then she would have seen the little dears edging closer and closer, squeezing their way in beside her, peeping out, their eyes filled with mischief. The minute she stepped back, out they went, pell-mell, sliding past her as easily as the wind, hundreds and hundreds of them, dancing away down the sky like a flock of white butterflies.

"Children! Children! Come back!" she shouted after them. "Come back at once!"

But not a white runaway turned back.

"Oh, dear! Oh, dear!" she wailed. "Don't they know they shouldn't be out? Whatever will Lady Spring think?"

Down, down, down, they were flying, too far away now to hear her calling after them. Mother Winter turned back into her house and, bolting the oaken door behind her, sat down again to her mending.

"They aren't naughty children," she sighed. "They are bonny children, but as brimful of mischief as autumn leaves."

Down, down, down they went—Mother Winter's white-coated children.

"I suppose we shouldn't be running away like this, but it's great fun!" laughed one silvery voice.

"I suppose not," said another. "But it was such a chance! Mother won't care if we don't get into mischief. I've been hearing for so long about Lady Spring. I want to see if she is as pretty as everyone says."

"So do I!" chimed in another. And, "So do I!" and "So do I!" and "So do I!" chorused hundreds of tiny soft voices.

Away they went, down the wind, entirely forgetting Mother Winter back in the cozy home, racing and dancing and whirling, chasing each other round and round, darting this way and that, bumping into one another, sliding down a bit of wind and climbing up again, drifting in lazy circles, then suddenly setting off at a furious pace, down, down, down.

Lady Spring

High above the trees and houses they stopped in a white huddle to get a peep at Lady Spring before they should drop in on her. Such jostling, such standing on tip-toe, such stretching and pushing to catch sight of the lovely lady.

"I can't see her!" cried one.

"I can't either," laughed his brother, "but I can hear her. Listen!"

"What cheer! What cheer!" shrill and clear came from below. Every little white head held still as still.

"Yes, that's Spring!" a wise-faced fellow declared. "That's Lady Spring whistling!"

A bit farther down they paused again.

"She has on a green gown!" said one.

"She's dancing on the hills!" said another.

"She's playing by the stream!"

"She's singing in the tree tops!"

"Come on! Come on! Come on!" and away they went, all together, down, down, down, down in a white flurry.

Lady Spring was more than a little surprised when she saw this lively crowd come fluttering in from nowhere.

Round and round danced the snowflakes, wild with delight. Green was a new color to them, growing things an unfamiliar sight. The world they had visited with Mother Winter had seemed quite a different place.

"North Wind has been here, just as Mother thought," said a shrewd flake. "He shouldn't have come back. Lady Spring is shivering!"

North Wind had been there. Every tulip, with its head pushed a few inches above ground, stood shaking with cold. Every tiny leaf bud held its green robe closely about it to keep out the chill. Crocus blossoms hid their dainty faces.

"Oh, the poor dears!" cried the smallest of all the snowflakes. "They don't like to be cold. We do, but they don't. Anyone can see that!"

"Come along then," shouted a big white fellow. "Hurry! Let's help them forget it. Let's start a game of hide-and-go-seek!"

Off they went again, racing across the green grass, hiding behind tree trunks, whirling and swaying, slipping through hedges, peeping into corners, perching on posts, tumbling into the tiniest cracks, in and out, helter skelter, in a mad frolic! And before they knew it, every tulip, and crocus, and bud and bush was so deep in the sport that they quite forgot how uncomfortable they had been.

All day long, hour after hour, the game went on. It would have been hard to tell which had the most fun, the white children of Mother Winter or Lady Spring's gay green babies.

When darkness fell they tucked themselves in together, jolly little bedfellows.

"We'll keep you warm," whispered the snowflakes, snuggling close, so close that the babies dreamed all night long of summer sunshine.

If Mother Winter could have seen her runaway children that night, she would have indeed been very proud of them.

Fairy Stories That Came True

Pandora's Box

"HERE'S a story that comes true every day," said the Paper Cutter. "It's the story of Pandora's Box." Then followed this interesting tale:

This box stood in a beautiful big house, and in the house were two children, a boy and a girl.

They had been told never to open this box; and because they were very curious, it seemed to be the one thing in all the world they wanted to do.

One day Pandora, the girl, couldn't control her curiosity and she untied the golden cord which bound the cover on the box; and what do you suppose came out? A whole swarm of black insects that made a horrid buzzing sound.

Of course Pandora put the cover down again as quickly as she could, but the insects had come out, and she simply couldn't get them back again.

Her brother, who was out in the garden, heard her crying, and he came in to see what was the matter.

"See all those horrid creatures I let out of the box," sobbed Pandora. "And now I can never get them shut up again."

The boy didn't answer, for he had gone over to the box, and was listening to a sound which came from inside—the sound of a rustling, like little velvet wings.

He opened the box again, and out flew a tiny fairy whose wings shed a golden light like a firefly wherever she went. As she flew through the air, this light shone on the ugly black insects and it scattered them all just as perhaps you have seen the sunlight scatter the dark mists.

Strangely enough, the name of the girl in the real story we shall tell you began with P, too.

Peggy was as nice a child as anyone would want to see, except for one thing; she had a quick temper, and whenever anything displeased her, out would come cross, angry, unkind words, and of course they made the place wherever she happened to be when she spoke them, as dark and unpleasant as did the cloud of insects in the fairy story.

"Peggy," her mother would say, "If you would only keep those lips of yours tightly closed when things displease you, then the unkind words that make people so unhappy wouldn't come out."

Black Clouds of Words

Peggy did try—very hard—but often her good resolutions, like the golden cord around Pandora's box, was untied, and out came the black cloud of words.

One day a friend of hers, Jane by name, broke Peggy's best doll.

"You horrid girl!" stormed Peggy. "You've broken my doll, and I never want to play with you again. You needn't come to see me again *ever*, and you never can touch my toys."

Peggy's voice rose higher every minute, and Jane began to cry. The room seemed blacker than the one in which Pandora opened her strange box and the black cloud of insects escaped.

Suddenly Jane stopped crying and began to call Peggy angry names, too.

"I don't care if I did break your old doll," she cried. "And I never, never, never want to come and see you and your old toys again."

Here Jane stamped toward the door with her round face redder than any apple, while Peggy stood in the middle of the room with her face scarlet too.

Just then a voice asked, "What is happening here?"

It was Peggy's mother, and both girls began to cry when they saw her. They now both wished that they had kept the door of their lips tightly closed. But the angry words were out, and neither one of them could put them back.

"Jane broke my best doll," exclaimed Peggy through her tears.

"I don't care if I did," cried Jane between her sobs.

How to Do It?

"Girls," said mother, "I want you both to sit down and keep your lips tightly closed until you can say something nice to each other."

The two obeyed just half of this. It was not so hard to keep their lips closed; but as for saying something nice—that was another matter.

Mother sat down by the window with her sewing, and for a few minutes everything was very quiet. There couldn't be any nice conversation in that room with all those angry thoughts in the air.

"Tick-tock. Tick-tock. Tick-tock," sounded the clock on the mantelpiece.

That was the only thing to be heard; until suddenly there came a step outside the door, and there was Peter, Peggy's twin brother.

He came in with his face all smiles, swung his school books on a chair, and then went up to his mother and kissed her.

"Well, Peter, did you have a nice time at Jack's?"

"Yes, we had a fine time; but what's the matter with Jane and Peggy?"

"Peggy's doll was broken," answered mother, quietly.

"Let me see it. Perhaps I can mend it," said Peter. "I think that all she needs is to have a string put through her shoulders, and her two arms tied in again. I can do that."

"There, Peg," he said a moment later. "She's as good as she was before, and—here, girls—I brought you these." And he pulled out of his pocket a handful of candies wrapped in waxed paper. "Now let's go out into the garden. I've learned a new game."

Like the fairy whose wings brought a golden light, after Peter's smiling face appeared, every frown on the faces of Peggy and Jane soon disappeared, and two minutes after they went into the garden, all three children were playing together as happily as could be.

Why Birds Have Different Nests

Birds build their nests to lay their eggs in and to rear their baby birdlings. One reason for birds' nests being of different kinds is that some baby birds are born with a fine coat of down or wee feathers, so they can run about and take care of themselves soon after they come out of the shell. They also grow rapidly and soon can be altogether independent of the home nest. So, of course, they do not need to have as substantial a home as do some other birdlings.

The nests are also made to keep the precious eggs and the baby birds in safety. Birds that live in lonely places where nothing disturbs them sometimes lay their eggs on high ledges of rocks, in the sand or on clumps of grass. But birds, living where they may be disturbed, need to take more care to hide their eggs, so they build them in bushes or trees or in other safe places.

The kind of nests they make also depends upon the shape of their bills. Birds with chisel-like bills, such as the woodpecker, carve out nests in tree trunks where they are near their supply of food. Such birds would not be able to weave nests like the robin because their bills would be too clumsy.

Flower Puzzle

Each of the following words has four letters, and when written below one another, the first letters will spell the name of a flower:

1. A fruit growing on trees.
2. Mountains in Switzerland.
3. Midday.
4. Not fast.
5. Woolen thread.

Mail Bag

Beverly Hills, California

Dear Editor:

I was very interested to learn from my mistress of the letter of Niggie of Westwood Hills. Being a Beverly Hills cat and therefore almost a neighbor, one might say, I thought it would be nice to answer. I am eight years old, half Persian, Mistress says, a dark taupe in color, with yellow eyes; rather inclined to plumpness, but still spry enough for a game with the blackbirds and talkative mocking birds. The blackbirds are very cheeky fellows, but we do have a good romp occasionally, as they swoop down and try to tap me on the head, but try as hard as I can, I am never able to touch them!

Every evening I sit on the rail of the veranda with my paws neatly tucked under and wait for Master to come home. As soon as I hear his step I run down and meet him, escort him into the house. If he is in the car I run quickly to the garage and ride in with him. But that is as far as I care to go in a car.

Hoping there will be many more letters from Mail-bagging cats,

Michael of Beverly.

Portland, Oregon

Dear Editor:

I do love to have Mother read me the Sundial corner, and I do love Snubs, but there is one question I would like to ask, "Will you please tell me the name of Snubs' Boss?"

I go to Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, in Portland, and now that I am six, I have been promoted to another class where we sit on real chairs like grown-up people.

I had a dear cat named Kitty-catty, but when her kittens grew up we had too many big cats, and Daddy said there were cats on every side, in every chair, so we sent them to the Cats' Home, and kept one, whose name is Tusko.

My mother is writing this for me, as I just print letters at present. When I can do grown-up writing, I should like to write to a little boy in Germany, as I can now count in German and a nice German gentleman talks to me in German.

Philip C.

[Snubs' Boss is Sammy Simpson, Philip.—Ed.]

Memphis, Tennessee

Dear Editor:

I enjoy the Mail Bag very much and I should be glad if some boy my age (10) would write to me from England. I am much interested in castles and should like to hear about them.

My brother and I enjoy Snubs and Mr. Scroggins and we are making a scrapbook about them.

We will send pictures of Memphis in exchange for any pictures of castles.

Talbot S. M. Jr.

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THE HOME FORUM

"Weighing the Baby"

NOW that some American interior decorators have "gone Victorian," and there appears to be a revival of interest in black-walnut furniture, haircloth upholstery, Landseer engravings, whatnots, and Currier and Ives prints, there seems to be some likelihood that the Rogers Groups will return to favor. There was a time when no well-regulated American home was considered complete without a Rogers Group in the parlor. Usually it stood on the marble-top table, in a place of honor not to be usurped even by the plush photograph album. Sometimes it was set in the window, outside the Nottingham curtains, where it could be seen and admired from the street.

Fifty or sixty years ago nothing was so popular as the Rogers Groups for wedding gifts and other presentations; even thirty years ago they were still to be seen in many American homes. It has been estimated that over one hundred thousand copies of the various subjects were distributed.

But, to a large extent, the popularity of the Rogers Groups had passed before the close of the last century. They were discarded, because they became chipped or broken, or because they were considered old-fashioned and out-of-date. They went the way of other things mid-Victorian, the excellent suffering with the atrocious. Most of the younger generation, I suspect, have never heard of the Rogers Groups.

For their benefit, let me say that a Rogers Group was a piece of statuary, cast in plaster and averaging twenty inches in height. The subjects most popular were Civil War scenes and groups representing, often humorously, bits from the common life of the American people. Scarcely less in demand were scenes from Shakespeare's plays and from popular tales and legends, such as Rip Van Winkle. Their vogue was tremendous, their sudden disappearance almost startling.

But there are signs, as I have said, that the Rogers Group is coming back—perhaps as a table ornament in modern homes; certainly as an antique. Such things become antiques in an astonishingly short space of time, and Rogers Groups are already being collected by museums and individuals and are being sought by dealers here and there. There is rather more justification for this revival than for some of the Victorian antiques; for the Rogers Groups, admirably molded as they were, furnish an interesting and valuable record of the life, manners, and costumes of an earlier day.

* * *

The Rogers Group in my family was the one called "Weighing the Baby," and it was recalled to my memory in an unexpected manner last winter. At the close of a lecture in Boston, a lady came up to me and asked me if I remembered "Weighing the Baby." I replied that I certainly did. "I was one of a group of girls," said she, "who formed a church choir that your father coached. We were very fond of your parents and we presented that work of art to them on the day of your birth in 1878."

That furnished me with the unknown chapter in the story of the Rogers Group that figured among my earliest recollections. While I was still an infant, my family moved and the Rogers Group was shipped in a barrel filled with sawdust. I seem to have a distant recollection of being carried down cellar and being mystified by the sight of a small head protruding from the sawdust.

"Weighing the Baby" was one of the humorous pieces. The baby lay in the scoop of the grocer's scales on his counter. The grocer, with his spectacles on his forehead, gazed in puzzled astonishment at the great weight recorded, while the pretty mother smiled complacently and proudly, as though she accounted nothing strange in connection with so phenomenal an infant. Hiding in front of the counter, beside boxes and pineapple cheeses, a mischievous boy crouched, pulling down on the baby's draperies and thus causing the scales to register the weight that so amazed the old grocer. The figures were all remarkably lifelike and the group told a story calculated to fascinate a child.

For years this piece graced the parlor of my boyhood. Then, when family changes came, it was placed in storage, later to be resurrected by me when I had a home of my own. Rogers Groups had gone out of fashion then, along with other mid-Victorian things; but, for old sake's sake, we placed it on its own black-walnut marble-top stand on a landing of our stairway.

When at length we had our household goods brought to our present home in the country, I had visions of again restoring "Weighing the Baby" to a place of honor. It seemed to me that it would find a peculiarly appropriate and congenial resting place in our eighteenth-century farmhouse. But alas! Rogers Groups are fragile things, and "Weighing the Baby" was one of the few things that suffered damage in transit. The pathetic fragments of it are now in a box in my barn, quite beyond hope of repair. And the marble-top table, as though in sympathy, is broken too.

* * *

The story of John Rogers who made these groups is not without its human interest. He started as a poor boy and achieved recognition and material success to a surprising degree. He was born in Salem, Massachusetts, in 1829, and was christened by William Ellery Channing. He attended the Roxbury Latin School and the Boston High School, but his father lost most of his money by endorsing another man's note and John was taken from school at the age of sixteen. He spent a year as a clerk in a dry-goods store in Boston, another as a surveyor's assistant for the Boston waterworks.

It was during this Boston period that he first became interested in sculpture. In a memorandum now in the possession of the Rogers family, he wrote: "One day I met a friend in Boston, who was a young dentist. He invited me to his office, where he showed me a little figure which he had modeled in clay. I took a great fancy to it; immediately went to Charlestown to an address which he gave me, of a pottery; and there I got some clay and carried it home; whittled some modeling sticks, and set up my first figure."

John's family, however, thinking that sculpture offered small opportunity for a livelihood, did not encourage him in his ambition, and he entered a machine shop in Manchester, New Hampshire, to learn mechanical engineering. He remained there seven years. In his leisure hours, which were not many, he practiced modeling for pleasure, acquiring considerable proficiency without much instruction. A few of his clay models were exhibited at New Hampshire state fairs and attracted some attention.

He left Manchester to spend a few months in Spain, but there he had little opportunity to study art. Returning to this country, he worked in the machine shops of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railway at Hannibal, Missouri, until 1857. Then again there came an opportunity to go abroad, and during 1858-59 he spent eight months in study in Europe.

His first exhibited work of consequence was in Chicago, where he showed "The Checker Players" in 1859. He then moved to New York, where he lived from 1860 to 1897. At the annual exhibition of the National Academy of Design in 1860, he showed three groups—"The Checker Players," "The Slave Auction," and "The Village Schoolmaster." At the next exhibit, a year later, he showed three others, and exhibited there annually until 1892. The Academy elected him to membership in 1863.

In 1861 he opened a studio in New York and established agencies in various cities. He proved himself to be an excellent business man, with an instinct for pleasing the popular taste of his day. He modeled between eighty and ninety groups and made copies of most of them to sell for $10 to $20. Of some of these subjects as many as 3000 were sold. They were cast in a reddish plaster or terra cotta and covered with a putty-colored paint. His modeling was excellent, especially of human faces and horses, and his groups were all animated and lifelike. One of the most famous was "The Council of War," which showed excellent likenesses of Lincoln, Grant, and Stanton.

Such is the story of the Rogers Groups. I like to see such things come back into vogue. It means that we have not entirely forgotten the days of our fathers or lost respect for them. We have had a good deal of fun, first and last, ridiculing the domestic art of the mid-Victorian period, but it was not all ridiculous. It is time that we began to look for the good in it. The Rogers Groups may not have been the highest form of art. They were literal and narrative. But they were honestly executed and were not without intrinsic merit; they struck a responsive chord in the hearts of thousands of Americans in their day. To me they somehow represent that love of home and of homely things that characterized American life fifty years ago.

I have, in recent years, had more than one opportunity to purchase a "Weighing the Baby" at about its original cost, but somehow it has never seemed to me that it would adequately replace the broken one. Which proves, I suppose, that I am no collector of antiques, but a mere sentimentalist. WALTER A. DYER.

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A Winter Dawn

It was a chickadee that was responsible for the excursion. If I had not seen him, at dusk in the old orchard, flit away from a dry branch in which were several woodpecker holes, I should not have risen at about five o'clock the next morning and gone out beneath the cold stars.

I had not lingered at nightfall, for fear of driving the little black-cap away from his lodgings, if indeed one of those holes did serve him as such. He would not so much mind being spied upon in the morning; and, if I could wake before him, I might satisfy my curiosity by surprising him at his door.

The morning sky was beautiful with stars when I let myself out. The old moon, something past the full, formed with Mars and Jupiter a triangle of brilliance. I lingered in our neighbors' "mowing" to trace out the patterns of the constellations, trying to recognize familiar stars in unfamiliar places. Orion had departed, but Procyon still shone in the west, with Regulus marking the Sickle higher in the heavens, and to the northward the bright Twins. Almost directly overhead Arcturus glowed; to the southward, the graceful curve of Scorpio.

But I had not come out for stargazing, and a glance toward the east told how swiftly day was coming. I must be hidden in the old orchard before the birds should be astir.

I turned westward, toward the valley. That way still lay moonlit night, with the valley woods like somber shadows. I walked softly, thinking how little creatures that love darkness might still be abroad, and soon a rabbit slipped from my path. By rabbit path and fox run, I wound through a brush-grown meadow while Venus swung clear of the treetops, a radiant spark in the pallid east.

Yonder, hemmed about by encroaching woods, lay the old orchard, for years neglected; a place of ruined trees and tangled grasses. Deer come there in winter to munch the fallen apples. Smaller woodsfolk have worn pathways there. Squirrels and mice hold tenancy.

Entering it now, I went to where I had seen chickadee the night before and crouched against the stone wall at the foot of a neighboring tree. There, half concealed in brush, I might not be noticed even by bright bird eyes.

Dark pines hid the brightening east and the gray old trees of the orchard were still silvered beneath the moon, but slowly the moon was paling. One by one the stars went out and night huddled into the west. Above the treetops filmy clouds flushed pink, and what had seemed silver of moonlight was revealed as silver of frost, which incrusted each twig and grass blade with delicate filigree.

Steadily the light grew stronger. In summer birds may wake with the peep of dawn; but at this season, it seems, they prolong their morning naps. I began to wish I had prolonged my own. Probably there was nothing in those holes at which I had been staring so long. It was practically full daylight now. Any self-respecting bird would surely—

Ah! A blue jay, two of them, had come winging over the woods, headed for the breakfast they knew they would find by our door. Another moment, and in the middle one of the three holes something had stirred. I looked again, intently, and saw a little black and white head appear in the opening, draw back, peep out again.

But what had happened over night? The little black cap and black feather bib that I had expected to see had been changed for a white feather neckcloth and a black and white hood, worn not by a chickadee but by a downy woodpecker.

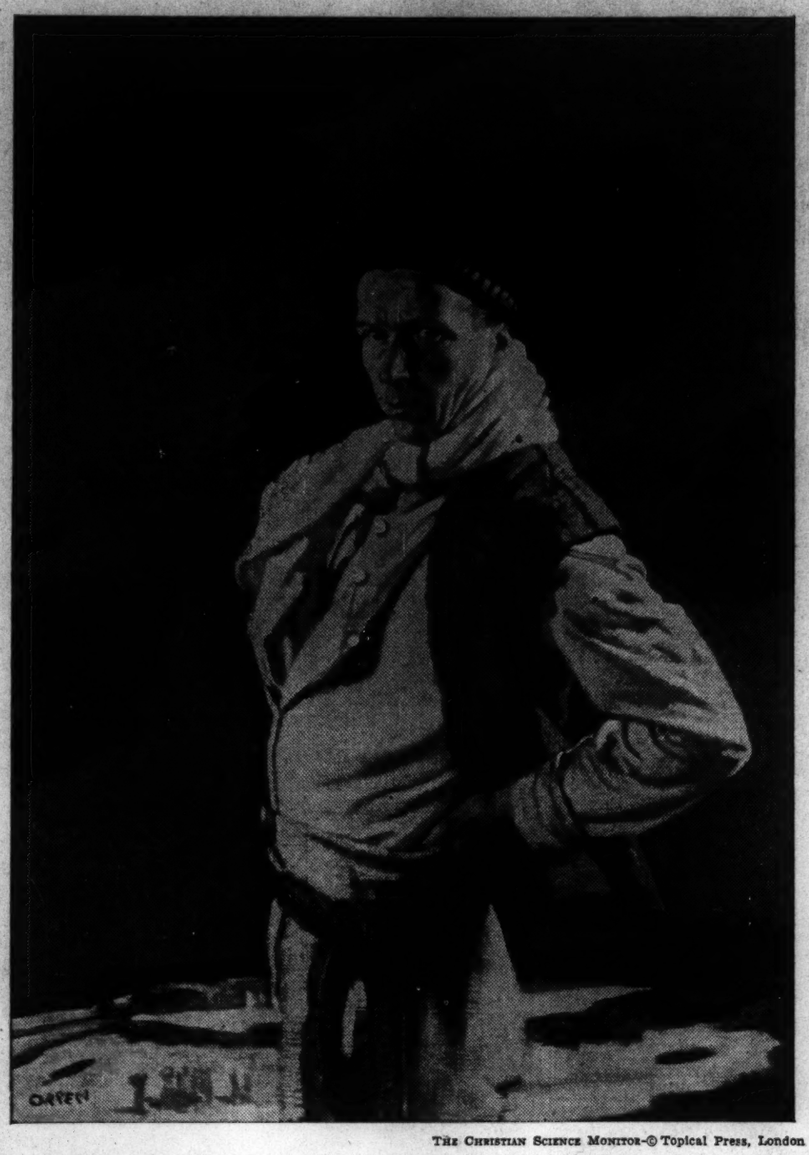
To downy, however, all seemed well and as expected. Quite unconscious of being observed, she sat for a moment in her doorway, breathing the crisp morning air and surveying the weather; then, launching out on bounding wings, she was away over the woods for breakfast.

A little longer I waited, to make sure that the other holes held no secrets, then crept stiffly out of my hiding place. My chickadee had deceived me, but he was freely forgiven as I walked cheerily homeward through the first rays of the rising sun. D. A. B.

Sparrows

Clinging to bare branches
Like brown leaves
The sparrows fraternize
Away from house-warmed eaves;
Preening their fit
And drably-colored feathers—
Their busy chirpings
Brave all sorts of weathers.
Roused by a movement
Or a near-by sound—
They fall like arrows
Swiftly to the ground.

DONALD PAGE.



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The Man From Arran: Self-Portrait by William Orpen, in the Possession of Mrs. St. George

The Sylvan Dance

"Hark!" cried Donatello, stopping short, as he was about to bind Miriam's fair hands with flowers, and lead her along in triumph, "there is music somewhere in the grove!"

"It is your kinsman Pan, most likely," said Miriam, "playing on his pipe. Let us go seek him, and make him puff out his rough cheeks and pipe his merriest air! Come, the strain of music will guide us onward like a gayly colored thread of silk."

"Or like a chain of flowers," responded Donatello, drawing her along by that which he had twined. "This way!—Come!"

As the music came fresher on their ears, they danced to its cadence, extemporizing new steps and attitudes. Each varying movement had a grace which might have been worth putting into marble, for the long delight of days to come, but vanished with the movement that gave it birth, and was effaced from memory by another. In Miriam's motion, freely as she flung herself into the frolic of the hour, there was still an artful beauty; in Donatello's there was a charm of indescribable grotesqueness, hand in hand with grace; sweet, bewitching, most provocative of laughter, and yet akin to pathos, so deeply did it touch the heart. This was the ultimate peculiarity, the final touch, distinguishing between the sylvan creature and the beautiful companion at his side. Setting apart only this, Miriam resembled a Nymph, as much as Donatello did a Faun.

There were flitting moments, indeed, when she played the sylvan character as perfectly as he. Catching glimpses of her, then, you would have fancied that an oak had sundered its rough bark to let her dance freely forth, endowed with the same spirit in her human form as that which rustles in the leaves; or that she had emerged through the pebbly bottom of a fountain, a water-nymph to play and sparkle in the sunshine, flinging a quivering light around her, and suddenly disappearing in a shower of rainbow drops. . . .

"Ah! Donatello," cried she, laughing, as she stopped to take breath; "you have an unfair advantage over me! I am no true creature of the woods; while you are a real faun, I do believe." . . .

They had now reached an open, grassy glade (of which there are many in that artfully constructed wilderness), set round with stone seats, on which the aged moss had kindly essayed to spread itself instead of cushions. On one of the stone benches sat the musicians, whose strains had enticed our wild couple thitherward. They proved to be a vagrant band, such as Rome and all Italy, abounds with; comprising a harp, a flute, and a violin, which, though greatly the worse for wear, the performers had skill enough to provoke and modulate into tolerable harmony. . . .

As Miriam and Donatello emerged from among the trees the musicians scraped, tinkled, or blew, each according to his various kind of instrument, more inspiringly than ever. A dark-cheeked little girl, with bright black eyes, stood by, shaking a tambourine set round with tinkling bells, and thumping it on its parchment head. Without interrupting his brisk, though measured movement, Donatello snatched away this unmelodious contrivance, and flourishing it above his head, produced music of indescribable potency, still dancing with frisky step, and striking the tambourine, and ringing its little bells, all in one jovial act. —NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE, in "The Marble Faun."

Success in Art

It has been my uniform endeavour, since I first addressed you from this place, to impress you strongly with one ruling idea. I wished you to be persuaded, that success in your art depends almost entirely on your own industry; but the industry which I principally recommended, is not the industry of the hands, but of the mind. . . .

Some writers upon art carry this point too far, and suppose that such a body of universal and profound learning is requisite, that the very enumeration of its kinds is enough to frighten a beginner. Vitruvius, after going through the main accomplishments of nature, and the many acquirements of learning, necessary to an architect, proceeds with great gravity to assert that he ought to be well skilled in the civil law, that he may not be cheated in the title of the ground he builds on. But without such exaggeration, we may go so far as to assert that a painter stands in need of more knowledge than is to be picked off his palette, or collected by looking on his model, whether it be in life or in picture. He can never be a great artist who is grossly illiterate. —From "The Discourses," by SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS. (New York: Oxford University Press.)

"THE Man from Arran" is a self-portrait, done by William Orpen at the age of thirty-one. The figure is painted against a background of indigo and peacock blue, with a suggestion of landscape at the base of the picture. The young man wears an inner waistcoat of lemon yellow over which is a sleeveless jacket of slate-gray; the buff breeches are belted with a russet girdle and round the artist's throat a rough white muffler is loosely knotted. The well-worn bonnet, above the wide forehead, is bordered with faded red and white check. The clothes, although carelessly worn, have that undeniable "air" which one associates with Orpen, while the slim wiriness of the young man, who looks so intently out of the picture, recalls the "inspired imp" who in boyhood danced about the Dublin tennis courts to the discomfiture of his opponents.

William Orpen was the son of an Irish solicitor of old family. He was only a boy of thirteen when he became a student at the Dublin Municipal School of Art; and when, at seventeen, he crossed the Irish Channel to become a student, under Prof. Henry Tonks, at the Slade School in London, he became the dominant personality among the students of his day. His painting of the Play Scene from *Hamlet*, with which he carried off the Slade Prize in 1899, astonished by its brilliance and maturity, and his performance has been equaled by no other student since.

Orpen was fortunate in his circumstances, never having had to struggle against either poverty or lack of recognition. As a young student in Dublin, he had already been singled out by the discriminating as a coming painter. He was thirty-two when he was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy and already he had established his reputation as a portrait painter.

During the great war Orpen was one of the first official artists to be sent out by the War Office. When peace at last was declared and negotiations were in progress in Paris, he painted all the notables who came to the French capital and in addition three large pictures, one of which was The Signing of Peace in the Hall of Mirrors, at Versailles.

Liefde duidt den Weg aan

Vertaling in het Nederlandsch van het op deze bladzijde voorkomend artikel over Christian Science (de Christelijke Wetenschap)

WIE onzer heeft zich niet te eeniger tijd genoodzaakt gezien de argumenten van twijfel, vrees, ontmoediging, zelf-beklag en wanhoop te weerleggen? En wie heeft niet, in een oogenblik van helder inzicht, bewezen dat deze argumenten louter suggesties waren, suggesties, die zelfs menigmaal de stoffelijke voorwaarde misten, welke zulk een staat van denken zou billijken. Wil eene leugen geloofd worden, dan moet zij zich als waarheid voordoen. Indien zij toegaf, dat zij niet waar is, zou men inzien, dat hare vermeende macht om te beïnvloeden en te begoochelen machteloos is—nihil.

Al verduisteren ook wolken het zonnelicht, toch weten wij dat de zon ieder oogenblik licht en warmte uitzendt. Hoewel bijwijlen de stoffelijke zin de gedachten van den mensch schijnt te bezwaren met suggesties van gebrek, krankheid, eenzaamheid en meer dergelijke—kan hij weten, dat goddelijke Liefde op ditzelfde oogenblik onmetelijke liefde doet uitstroomen.

„Liefde bezielt, verlicht, duidt den weg aan en leidt ons er op voort", schrijft Mary Baker Eddy op blz. 454 van het Christian Science leerboek *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*. Kan iemand beseffen hoeveel moed, kracht, sterkte, macht en actie eene liefdevolle gedachte in zich draagt? Kan de gedachte de lengte, breedte en hoogte afmeten van oneindige Liefde, wier licht onmetelijk is? „De liefde vergaat nimmermeer" heeft Paulus, die welbeproefde Christen-strijder uit oude tijden gezegd, en ook zeide hij: „Wij zien nu door eenen spiegel in eene duistere rede, maar alsdan zullen wij zien aangezicht tot aangezicht."

Gedurende een tijd van groote droogte in het Verre Westen bleef eene vrouw, na den dood harer echtgenoot, achter zonder andere bron van inkomsten dan twee groote boerderijen, zwaar verhypothekeerd, en met vee, dat nog niet betaald was. Het gras op de plaatsen, waar de kudden geweid werden, was kort en droog, tengevolge van gebrek aan regen; de bankiers vorderden het geleende geld terug; veevoeder was schaarsch en nagenoeg niet te verkrijgen, want crediet had zij niet. Toen deze toestanden het onmogelijk maakten het vee op de „ranch" van voedsel te voorzien, bemerkte de vrouw tevens dat, door een gebrek aan de machine, de windmolen weigerde, welke in de behoefte aan water voor de boerderij voorzag. Na herhaalde pogingen om de oorzaak van het bezwaar te vinden, zeiden de werklieden haar, dat deze pomp opgegeven en eene nieuwe geslagen moest worden. De vrouw had noch geld, noch crediet, en angst voor verlies en een gevoel van persoonlijke verantwoordelijkheid bezwaarden hare gedachten ten zeerste. Op dat oogenblik, nadat elke stoffelijke hulp gefaald had, wendde zij zich tot Christian Science en werd vol liefde geholpen hare gedachten van het gebrek in de pomp af te wenden naar het gebrek in haar denken.

Mrs. Eddy schrijft (*Science and Health*, blz. 123): „De goddelijke Wetenschap verheft zich boven physieke theorieën, sluit de stof uit, zet *dingen* om in *gedachten* vervangt de objecten van den stoffelijken zin door geestelijke ideeën." Deze zoekende werd er aldus toe geleid, zich af te wenden van het begrip van stoffelijk bezit tot het besef dat, waar God, Gemoed, het Al-in-al is, alleen Gemoed voor Zijne schepping zorgt; dat, waar Liefde of het Gemoed, dat oneindig is, weet dat Gods schepping gelijk de schepper is,—God, Liefde, alleen Zijne eigen ideeën in stand kan houden. In verband met de hinderpalen, welke bij den bouw van De Moeder-Kerk moesten uit den weg geruimd worden, las zij de volgende regels in *The Mother Church* door Joseph Armstrong (blz. 98): „Iedere stoffelijke hulp bleef uit, totdat goddelijke Liefde in voldoende mate weerspiegeld was om weerstand te bieden aan al de verschillende vormen van dwaling, welke die hulp trachtten te verhinderen, en de schaal deed overslaan naar den kant van God en Zijne heerschappij". Geleidelijk nam de genezende waarheid van Liefde's immer tegenwoordigheid bezit van de gedachten der zoekende, en openbaarde Liefde, Gemoed, haar de idee, welke den weg aanduidde tot de oplossing van haar vraagstuk. Op dat oogenblik hoorde een vreemde van hare moeilijkheid en bood haar zijne diensten aan, daar hij veel ondervinding had van het slaan van pompen. Hetgeen in den weg zat, werd ontdekt en verwijderd, de machine begon te pompen, in de onmiddellijke behoefte van het vee was voorzien, en de vrouw loofde God voor dit vervullen van de wet van Liefde.

Vrees en persoonlijk verantwoordelijkheidsgevoel, welke haar vertrouwen in God, het zuiver Gemoed, hadden begrensd en verduisterd, werden op deze wijze weggenomen, en toen goddelijke Liefde genoegzaam in de gedachte was weerspiegeld, werd bewezen, dat goddelijke Liefde niet alleen den weg uit elken ongunstigen stoffelijken toestand kan aanduiden, maar dit ook doet, en ons op dien weg voortleidt.

Men wende zich voor inlichting aangaande literatuur over de Christelijke Wetenschap (uitgegeven in deze taal), schriftelijk tot Het Uitgevers Genootschap der Christelijke Wetenschap (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Sonnet on the Sea

It keeps eternal whisperings around
Desolate shores, and with its mighty swell
Gluts twice ten thousand caverns, till the spell
Of Hecate leaves them their old shadowy sound.
Often 'tis in such gentle temper found,
That scarcely will the very smallest shell
Be mov'd for days whence it sometime fell,
When last the winds of heaven were unbound.
Oh ye! who have your eyeballs vex'd and tir'd,
Feast them upon the wideness of the sea:
Oh ye! whose ears are dinn'd with uproar rude,
Or fed too much with cloying melody,—
Sit ye near some old cavern's mouth, and brood
Until ye start, as if the sea-nymphs quir'd!

—JOHN KEATS, "Poems."

Love Designates the Way

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHO has not had to face and overcome the arguments of doubt, fear, discouragement, self-pity, and despair? In a moment of clear insight, who has not proved these arguments to have been mere suggestions, suggestions oftentimes without even the evidence of material conditions to warrant such a state of thought? A lie, in order to be believed, must parade itself in the guise of a truth. If it admitted that it is not true, its assumed power to influence and mesmerize one would be seen to be powerless—nil.

Even though clouds may obscure the sunlight, one knows that the sun is every moment giving out light and warmth. Although at times material sense seems to darken human thought with suggestions of lack, disease, loneliness, and the like, one can know that divine Love at that very instant is pouring forth immeasurable love.

"Love inspires, illumines, designates, and leads the way," writes Mary Baker Eddy on page 454 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." Can anyone realize how much courage, strength, vigor, power, activity a loving thought carries with it? Can thought measure the length, breadth, and height of infinite Love, whose light is immeasurable? "Charity never faileth," said Paul, that well-tried Christian warrior of old; and, "Now we see through a glass, darkly; but then face to face."

During a season of drought in the Far West, a widow was left with no other source of income than two big ranches, heavily mortgaged and stocked with cattle which were not yet paid for. The grass on the range where the cattle were fed was short and dry, owing to lack of rain; the bankers were calling in loans; fodder was scarce, and almost impossible to buy, for credit was low. When these conditions made it impossible to feed the cattle on the range, this woman also discovered that because of engine trouble the windmill furnishing the water supply for the ranch refused to pump. After their repeated attempts to locate the difficulty, well drillers told her that the well would have to be abandoned and a new well drilled. The woman was without money and without credit, and the fear of loss and a sense of personal responsibility weighed heavily upon her thought. At that point, after every material aid had failed, she turned to Christian Science for help, and was lovingly led to turn her attention from the obstruction in the well to the examination of the obstacles in her thinking.

Mrs. Eddy writes (Science and Health, p. 123), "Divine Science, rising above physical theories, excludes matter, resolves *things* into *thoughts*, and replaces the objects of material sense with spiritual ideas." This seeker was thus led to turn from the sense of material possessions to the realization that God, Mind, being All-in-all, Mind alone cares for His creation; that since Love or Mind, which is infinite, knows His creation to be like the creator, therefore God, Love, alone could sustain His own ideas. She read, concerning the obstacles that had to be overcome during the erection of The Mother Church, the following passage in "The Mother Church" by Joseph Armstrong (p. 98): "Every material help was withheld until divine Love was sufficiently reflected to meet the opposing error in all its various forms and turn the scale on the side of God and His government." Gradually, the healing truth of Love's ever-presence took possession of the seeker's thought, and Love, Mind, revealed the idea which designated the way to the solution of her problem. At this point a stranger heard of the difficulty and offered his services as one experienced in well drilling. The obstruction was discovered and removed, the engine began pumping, the immediate need of the cattle was met, and the seeker praised God for this fulfilling of the law of Love.

Fear and personal responsibility, which had limited and obscured her trust in God, pure Mind, were thus dissolved; and when divine Love was sufficiently reflected in thought, it was proved that Love can and does designate and lead the way out of every adverse material condition.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Dutch.]

Spring Thought

Now—the slow curve of thought
Turns upward with the bough,
It straightens and is wrought
Of blossoms—now,

Shines—and is strange and still,
It strains against the sky,
Sweet and convused of will:
To stay—to fly—

Loving the earth, and fond
As root-things are,
Yet all but off, beyond
The last white star;

Not knowing what it seeks—
And words, when they come,
Are blossoms, and it speaks
Like apple or plum.

—DAVID MORTON, in *Saturday Review of Literature.*

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CANADIANS IN CLEAN SWEEP

Mrs. Samuel and Wilson Retain Their Titles in Singles and in Pairs

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 13—The Canadians scored a clean sweep on Saturday in the North American figure skating championships, held on this side of the border for the first time at the Ice Club and Madison Square Garden, on Friday and Saturday. The brother and sister team from Toronto Skating Club, Mrs. Constance Wilson Samuel, and Montgomery Wilson, retained their titles in singles and in pairs, but in the fours, in which they were supplemented by Elizabeth Fisher and Hubert Sprott, they were compelled to yield first place to another Canadian organization, the Minto Skating Club of Ottawa, composed of Mrs. Elmore Davis, Prudence Holbrook, Melville Rogers and Guy Owen.

Mrs. Edward H. Gooderham, the former Cecil Smith, was second in singles, with Suzanne Davis of Boston, third, while J. Lester Madden of Boston and young Robin Lee of St. Paul were second and third third among the men. Maude E. Smith, younger sister of Mrs. Gooderham, paired with Jack Eastwood of Toronto to take second place in pairs, with still another Canadian team, Kathleen Lopdell and Donald Cruickshank of the Minto Club, third.

The first four ever organized in the United States, Mrs. Teresa Weld Blanchard, Miss Davis, Richard L. Hapgood and Fred A. Parmenter of Boston, made a fair showing, but could not compare with the Canadian performances.

Beekman Pool Faces Sullivan

DETROIT, Feb. 13, (AP)—Beekman Pool of New York, United States squash racquets champion, and teams from Philadelphia and New York won their way to the finals in the national tournament here yesterday.

Pool kept in the running by defeating Donald Strahan of Philadelphia, 15—12, 15—10, 15—10. New York and Philadelphia advanced to the finals by defeating Buffalo and Canada, respectively, in five straight games each.

A Philadelphian, Neil J. Sullivan, will be Pool's opponent in the singles finals. Sullivan yesterday defeated A. C. Ingraham of Cleveland, 15—6, 18—15, 15—9, 15—9, in a semifinal match. During the morning Sullivan defeated C. H. Polley of Buffalo, 12—15, 15—9, 5—15, 17—16, 15—4. Before meeting Ingraham, Pool defeated W. H. Baugher Jr. of Baltimore, 15—8, 15—13, 15—12. Strahan advanced to the semifinals by defeating Argue Martin of Canada, 15—8, 15—9, 15—10. Ingraham, during the morning matches, defeated J. I. Nitterhauer, of Buffalo, 15—6, 17—14, 17—14.

McLAUGHLIN EQUALS RECORD

One world's record was equaled and a New England A. A. A. U. record established at the forty-fourth annual invitation indoor track and field games of the Boston Athletic Association, held at the Boston Garden Saturday night. In one of the heats of the 45-yard high hurdles, R. E. McLaughlin of Bowdoin College did 5 4-5 seconds, equaling the record held by E. M. Wells and J. S. Collier. McLaughlin later won the event. Emmet Toppino of New Orleans won the 50-yard dash in 5 3-5 seconds, F. C. Wycoff of Glendale, Calif., finishing second. Louis Welch of the B. A. A. won the New England A. A. A. U. 1500-meter walk in 6 minutes 24 1-5 seconds, establishing a new mark, as it was the first time the event had been held in meters. Yale defeated Harvard in their one-mile relay and New York defeated Pennsylvania in their race. Boston College won the intercollegiate varsity two-mile relay in 8 minutes 1 1-5 seconds, Harvard finishing second and Bates third.

INTERNATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Buffalo	20	5	8	90	51	45
London	17	7	8	68	49	41
Syracuse	18	5	10	99	80	41
Rochester	12	5	15	62	76	29
Detroit	10	2	21	55	77	22
Cleveland	7	4	22	73	114	18

RESULTS FEB. 11

Buffalo 2, Syracuse 1.
Detroit 3, Cleveland 2.

RESULTS FEB. 12

Windsor 2, Detroit 1.
Syracuse 6, Cleveland 5.

CUB PLAYER IS TRADED

The Boston Bruin management announced today the acquisition of Roy Burmister, New Haven left wing and center, for Connie King, Bruin Cub center. King was secured from Philadelphia during the season. Burmister has played with New Haven and New York Americans. He came from the Niagara Falls team of the former Canadian Professional Hockey League in 1925 when that team was taken over by New York Americans. Burmister will play tonight with the Cubs.

F. JERWA TO BRUIN CUBS

Boston Cubs will entertain the Philadelphia Arrows at the Boston Garden tonight with an old favorite back in their lineup to replace Deed Klein, who was traded to Americans. Temporarily at least, Frank Jerwa will join his brother on the Cubs and probably play left wing. The Arrows lost first place in the league standing to the Providence Reds over the week-end and are out to regain it by victory tonight.

AMERICAN HOCKEY ASSOCIATION

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Tulsa	6	0	3	20	17	12
St. Louis	5	0	5	26	20	10
Kansas City	4	0	6	23	24	8
Wichita	2	0	3	10	18	4

RESULT FEB. 11

Kansas City 3, Tulsa 2.

RESULT FEB. 12

St. Louis 4, Tulsa 1.

MONTREAL TEAM WINS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Feb. 13—The Montreal Indoor Tennis Club scored its first victory in the four years that the match has been held against the Country Club of Brookline during the week-end, scoring 12 wins in the 15 doubles matches played. The feature was the defeat of Marcel Rainville and D. Morrice of Montreal on Saturday by D. C. Caner and R. Harte of Buffalo.

COLLEGE SWIMMING RESULTS

Amherst 59, Bowdoin 18.
Army 52, M. I. T. 19.
Colgate 49, Cornell 32.
Harvard 42, Columbia 29.
Lehigh 33, Lafayette 26.
Pittsburgh 45, Delaware 14.
Union 49, Conn. State 28.
Yale 45, Williams 32.
Northwestern 41, Chicago 34.
Illinois 38, Ohio State 37.

COLLEGE HOCKEY RESULTS

Army 3, Williams 2.
Hamilton 8, Mich. Club (Buff.) 1.
Harvard 3, Dartmouth 2.
Minnesota 3, Wisconsin 0.
Princeton 3, Yale 2.
Union 6, Colgate 1.

COLLEGE FENCING RESULTS

St. Johns of Brooklyn 10, Yale Jayvees 7.
Yale 12, Lafayette F. C. 5.

Providence Reds Take League Lead

CANADIAN-AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Providence	18	3	10	83	68	39
Philadelphia	16	6	9	84	65	38
Boston	14	4	10	82	65	32
New Haven	9	3	16	58	76	21
Quebec	8	2	20	65	98	18

RESULTS FEB. 11

Boston 3, New Haven 2.
Providence 6, Philadelphia 2.

RESULT FEB. 12

Providence 3, New Haven 1.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 13 (AP)—Providence went back into first place in the Canadian-American Hockey League last night by handing the New Haven Eagles their sixth-straight defeat, 3 to 1. The Eagles scored in the first period on Speyer's pass from Collings, but were blanked throughout the rest of the game, while Providence scored twice in the second and once in the third periods. The summary:

PROVIDENCE		NEW HAVEN
Murray, lw		rw, Kuhn
Gaudreault, c		c, Keating
Rivers, rw		lw, Convey
Trapp, ld		rd, Pringle
McVicar, rd		ld, Speyer
Byrne, g		g, Roberts

Alternates—Mondou, Himes, Connor, McCully, Alexandre, Taylor, Raymond for Providence; Collings, Burmister, Wilson, Radley, Doran, Picketts, Paddon for New Haven.

Score—Providence 3, New Haven 1. Goals—Murray 2, Himes for Providence; Speyer for New Haven. Assists—Gaudreault 2 for Providence; Collins for New Haven. Officials—A. G. Smith and N. N. Shay. Time—Three 20m. periods.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 13 (AP)—Three goals in less than four minutes of the third period gave Providence Reds a commanding lead over Philadelphia Arrows here Saturday night, and the Providence team skated off the ice with a 6-to-2 victory at the end of the game. The summary:

PROVIDENCE		PHILADELPHIA
Murray, lw		rw, Boyd
Gaudreault, c		c, Anderson
Rivers, rw		lw, Runge
Trapp, ld		rd, McGoldrick
McVicar, rd		ld, Nichols
Byrne, g		g, Cude

Alternates—Mondou, Alexandre, Raymond, McCully, Himes, Connor for Providence; Phillips, Conn, Hudson, Desmarais, Peters, Pratt for Philadelphia. Score—Providence 6, Philadelphia 2. Goals—Mondou 3, McVicar 2, Raymond, McCully for Providence; Boyd, Phillips for Philadelphia. Assists—Gaudreault, Trapp, Mondou, Rivers, Alexandre, Raymond for Providence; Pratt for Philadelphia. Officials—A. G. Smith and W. T. Halloran. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Playing his last game for the Boston Cubs, Deed Klein, left winger, figured in two of the three goals which the local team scored to defeat Eddie Powers's New Haven Eagles, 3 to 2, in a Canadian-American Hockey League contest at the Boston Arena Saturday. Klein has been traded to New York Americans for Tommy Filmore, and by way of celebration made the pass for Boston's second goal, and then scored the winning goal in the third period. The summary:

BOSTON		NEW HAVEN
Klein, Weir, lw. rw, Kuhn, Collings, Paddon		
Cook, O'Neil, King, c		c, Keating, Wilson
Saunders, Davie, Buckles, rw		lw, Convey, Burmister, Picketts
Jerwa, Lane, ld. rd, Speyer, Doran, Radley		
Lane, Warshawski, rd		ld, Regan, Pringle
Jackson, g		g, Roberts

Score—Boston 3, New Haven 2. Goals—Buckles, Cook, Klein for Boston; Burmister, Keating for New Haven. Assists—King, Klein, Jerwa for Boston; Collings for New Haven. Officials—W. J. Stewart and W. J. Cleary, Boston. Time—Three 20m. periods.

College Basketball Results

Albany P. 36, Cooper Union 23.
Albright 44, Muhlenberg 38.
Alma 46, Hillsdale 32.
American U. 32, St. John's (Md.) 26.
Battle Creek 37, Hampton 23.
Birm. Southern 35, Chattanooga 24.
Boston U. 31, Ithaca Col. 27.
Bradley 28, Monmouth 18.
Brooklyn Pharmacy 35, Cathedral 25.
Brooklyn Poly 32, Albany Tea. 27.
Butler 46, Grinnell 15.
California 37, U. C. L. A. 36.
Catholic U. 48, Loyola (Balt.) 47.
Citadel 53, Presbyterian 33.
C. C. N. Y. 34, Fordham 21.
Coe 41, Augustana 25.
Coast Guard Acad. 40, Trinity Col. 31.
Columbia 34, Seventh Regiment 26.
Creighton 29, Oklahoma A. & M. 28.
Dayton 41, Denison 40.
DeKalb 39, North Central 29.
Dickinson 54, Bucknell 24.
Duke 31, North Carolina 24.
Duluth Tea. 35, St. Cloud Tea. 33.
Duquesne 33, West Virginia 30.
E. Stroudsburg T. 43, Cortland Tea. 37.
Evansville 27, Hanover 24.
Florida 43, Vanderbilt 27.
Fordham Fr. 33, C. C. N. Y. J. V. 27.
Georgia 22, Auburn 21.
G. Washington 58, Long Island U. 20.
Gustavus Adolphus 25, Moorhead 24.
Hamline 39, Augsburg 29.
Hope 42, Kalamazoo 30.
Illinois 38, Wisconsin 25.
Indiana 31, Minnesota 22.
Iowa 34, Purdue 30.
John Marshall 33, Canisius 32.
Kentucky 45, Georgia Tech 22.
Kutztown Tea. 32, Shippensburg Tea. 16.
Lawrence 32, Knox 19.
Louisiana State 46, Tulane 28.
Luther 53, Cornell College 22.
Marquette 44, Chicago 16.
Maryland 46, W. and L. 28.
Mass. State 36, Vermont 25.
Michigan 28, Michigan State 16.
Michigan Normal 42, Central State T. 21.
Middlebury 32, Lowell Textile 30.
Miss. State 32, Mississippi U. 25.
Missouri 21, Kansas 17.
M. I. T. 28, Clark 25.
Navy 48, Harvard 26.
Northeastern 26, Conn. State 21.
N. Illinois Tea. 39, N. Central 29.
N. Dakota U. 54, Morningside 17.
Notre Dame 38, Pittsburgh 31.
N. Y. U. 37, Manhattan 30.
Oberlin 43, Hamilton 36.
Ohio State 41, Army 25.
Ohio Wesleyan 34, Marshall 30.
Oklahoma 39, Nebraska 35.
Oregon 34, Idaho 30.
Penn M. C. 38, Baltimore 23.
Penn State Tea. 34, Millersville Tea 26.
Pennsylvania 33, Cornell 24.
Phila. Pharmacy 25, St. John's Pharm 18.
Princeton 56, Lafayette 18.
Providence 35, New Hampshire 27.
Rutgers 42, Lehigh 32.
Seton Hall 27, St. Peter's 16.
Springfield 44, Worcester Tech. 26.
Stevens Tech 25, Delaware 19.
St. Lawrence 46, McGill 42.
St. Louis U. 28, St. Louis-St. Viator 18.
St. Thomas (St. P.) 28, McAlester 28.
Syracuse 23, Rochester 11.
Temple Fr. 58, Girard Col. 44.
Texas 39, Texas Christian 29.
Upsala 37, Brooklyn College 29.
Ursinus 36, F. and M. 34.
Victorian A. C. 28, Bklyn. Poly J. V. 17.
Wake Forest 45, Davidson 42.
Washington 32, Wash. State 30.
Washington Col. 23, Johns Hopkins 18.
Western (Mich.) State 38, Manchester 22.
Western Reserve 40, Carnegie Tech 33.
W. Maryland 38, Gallaudet 23.
Wheaton 44, Lake Forest 40.
Williams 45, Wesleyan 27.
Yale 37, Dartmouth 36.

ADAMS AVOIDS "GAG" RULE

MONTREAL, Feb. 13 (AP)—Charles F. Adams, who has resigned from the actual presidency of Boston Bruins and also his seat on the governing board of the National Hockey League, explained here over the week-end that he had resigned because of the "gag" rule in the National League. Under the rule, any official is liable to a $1000 fine if he criticizes, publicly or in the press, any decision of any other official of the league. Adams intends fighting to a finish the case in which Eddie Shore was recently fined $100 and severely reprimanded for alleged rough tactics in the last Canadien-Boston game. It was believed Adams felt he could carry on the fight better without being tied down as a member of the board of governors. The Boston club has not yet named his successor, but as Adams is a majority stockholder, he will appoint the man to succeed himself.

COLLEGE RIFLE RESULT

M. I. T. 1343, Annapolis 1326.

COLLEGE WATERPOLO RESULT

Northwestern 8, Chicago 1.

Crowd of 6000 Sees England Score 271

BRISBANE, Queensl., Feb. 13 (AP)—England today continued its first innings against Australia in the fourth test cricket match and had knocked up 271 runs for the loss of eight wickets at close of play for the day. Australia scored 340 for their first innings.

England started the day as though to make short work of the Aussies and run away with the series as they continued from their Saturday score of 99 to put up 114 runs before a wicket fell. The Australian bowlers began to get the range then, however, and took the next eight wickets for the comparatively cheap total of 157 runs.

Herbert Sutcliffe, veteran English professional, was the leading batsman with 86 runs before O'Reilly took his leg stump, but Edward Paynter drew the heartiest cheers as he came back to take his place in the English attack and scored 24, not out.

A crowd of 6000 watched the resumption of play under a hot sun. The summary:

ENGLAND—First Innings

	Runs
Jardine, c Love; b O'Reilly	45
Sutcliffe, b O'Reilly	86
Hammond, b McCabe	20
Wyatt, c Love; b Ironmonger	12
Leyland, c Bradman; b O'Reilly	13
Ames, c Darling; b Ironmonger	17
Allen, c Love; b Wall	13
Paynter, not out	24
Larwood, b McCabe	23
Verity, not out	1
Extras	17
Total (for eight)	271

Fall of wickets: 1 for 114, 2 for 158, 3 for 165, 4 for 188, 5 for 198, 6 for 216, 7 for 225, 8 for 264.

Roy Mikkelson Wins Ski Title

SALISBURY, Conn., Feb. 13 (AP)—Roy Mikkelson, who learned to ski on the slopes of Kongsberg of Norway, has captured the United States amateur ski jumping championship.

The Norwegian, whose brother, Strand, won the same title in 1929, turned in leaps of 42 and 43 meters at the Salisbury Outing Club yesterday in piling up his winning point total of 224.8. He represented the California Ski Association.

Second place with 219.3 points went to Ottar Satre of the home club; third to Sigfrid Joregensen of the Norway Ski Club, New York, with 218.5, and fourth to the derending titleholder, Anton Lekang of the Norway Ski Club, with 212.5.

Magnus Satre of Salisbury captured the 15-kilometer cross-country race Saturday, part of the national ski championships, for the fifth time in six years.

He led a field of a dozen ski runners, of whom eight finished, over the mountainous course in 1h. 14m. 55s. to win the Class "A" title by a margin of nearly 10 minutes over his nearest rival, Nils Backstrom of the Swedish Ski Club, New York, who was timed in 1h. 24m. 8s.

DARTMOUTH IS HIGH SCORER ONCE AGAIN

HANOVER, N. H., Feb. 13 (AP)—Dartmouth again emerges high scorer in the winter sports meet of its annual winter carnival. The big Green scored a total of 52½ points to record its third consecutive victory.

New Hampshire, Dartmouth's annual competitor for championship honors, was second with 39 points. Maine scored 4, Williams 3 and Bowdoin ½. Harvard, Yale, St. Lawrence, Trinity and Amherst failed to score.

As expected, the meet resolved into a dual competition between Dartmouth and New Hampshire, since no Canadian colleges entered this year. All the first places went to members of the teams of these colleges.

Dartmouth scored five of the nine first places, and four of them, the ski jumping, slalom, snowshoe races and combined skiing and cross-country skiing, went to New Hampshire entries.

The meet, which concluded yesterday, brought to a close the twenty-third annual carnival, which began Friday noon. By today practicaly all of the 732 carnival guests had left town.

C. P. Stevens And Crew in the Lead

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Feb. 13 (AP)—Curtis P. Stevens and his Lake Placid A. C. Bluebirds had blazed a new speed record on the rugged side of Mt. Vanhoevenberg today and apparently had the American Athletic Union of the United States four-man bobsleigh title all but clinched.

Stevens and his partners, Charles Devine, Robert Martin and E. H. Varno, broke Hank Homburger's mark of 1m. 52s. for the mile and one-half run in both of the first two heats of the championship yesterday in a wild display of speed.

Stevens' quarter was caught in 1m. 50.18s. for the first heat and then covered the second in 1m. 48.35s. where the record stood at the end of the day's competition.

With the two final heats slated for today, Stevens' crew held a comfortable margin in elapsed time with 3m. 38.53s. compared with 3m. 42.45s. for Homburger's Saranac Lake Red Devils. Harold Murphy's sky tops of Saranac Lake were third with 3m. 42.82s.

All told, Homburger's listed record for the run was broken nine times by five teams yesterday. The run was so fast that brakes had to be used from start to finish.

Although Homburger is credited with the listed record for the run, it was bettered a week ago by J. Hubert Stevens, Curtis' brother. Hubert's time was registered as 1m. 50.28s.

Hubert Stevens won the A. A. U. two-man bobsleigh title Saturday sliding six steep miles in the four heats in 8m. 19.90s.

Speeding down the mountain with a train-like roar he entered the hairpin curve in a skid and shot to the top of the 22-foot embankment, his front runner going over the edge before he was able to twist the wheel and send the sleigh to the opposite side of the rough.

Stevens' time for the heat was 2m. 2.08s. His brother, Curtis Stevens, drove the blue bird sleigh in the fastest heat of the morning, flashing across the tape in his last heat in 2m. 1.79s., but his total time of 8m. 21.21s. forced him to take second place, the difference being less than a second and a half. Hubert and Curtis Stevens were winners of the two-man Olympic bobsleigh races here last winter.

Henry Homburger, of Saranac Lake, North American and United States four-man champion last year, finished third in 8m. 25.76s. Raymond Stevens, who won the Junior A. A. U. title last Saturday, made the four runs of one and one-half miles in 8m. 32.58s. Ivan Brown of Keene Valley finished last in 8m. 33.69s.

PRINCETON PUCKMEN DEFEAT YALE, 3 TO 2

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 13—With H. A. Thouron '34 playing a smart game in goal, the Princeton varsity hockey team defeated Yale here Saturday evening, 3 to 2. The game was fast and hard-fought, the Tigers taking advantage of every "break" to score. Two of the Tiger goals came with Eli men in the penalty box. The summary:

PRINCETON		YALE
Whitman, lw		rw, Fletcher
Glazebrook, c		c, Rodd
Tiers, rw		lw, Colby
Boice, ld		rd, Parker
Gardner, rd		ld, Barnes
Thouron, g		g, Snyder

Score — Princeton 3, Yale 2. Goals — Glazebrook 2, Poole for Princeton; Gilligan and Rodd for Yale. Assists—Whiteman, Boice, Kammer for Princeton; Colby for Yale. Spares—Poole, Lane, Kammer, Keidel for Princeton; Robson, Noyes, Cookman, Gilligan, Wilmerding, Herrick, Stoddard, Mills for Yale. Referees—Foster and Pitchell.

WOLF WINS ANOTHER TITLE

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 13—Harry F. Wolf, United States champion, continued his sweeping career of victory by winning the Clyde Martin Memorial invitation squash tennis tournament to his list for 1933 on Saturday at the Yale Club. The final round had been delayed to permit Rowland B. Haines of the Columbia University Club to play, but the latter was unable to make much of a showing nevertheless, with the champion winning at 15—11, 15—7, 15—3. For the first half of the first game, Haines held Wolf practically on even terms to 10-all, but the balance of the match was the 9 to 0 in the third game without losing champion's, with Wolf gaining a lead of service.

Open Tennis Championships To Be Held at Germantown A. C.

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 13—A step of great importance to the future of lawn tennis in the United States was taken on Saturday, when the United States Lawn Tennis Association agreed to stage a national open championship during 1933, on the courts of the Germantown Cricket Club. The only question raised was the date, which the Philadelphians requested should be fixed for the second week in September. This might conflict with the southern California championships at Los Angeles, which has helped to pay the expenses of the Californians who annually come east to the various championships.

The motion came at the very end of a meeting which had previously turned down the application of the Middle States officials for a transfer of the national doubles championship from Longwood Cricket Club, to give them a major tournament. This had been the chief contest of the meeting, calling for a proxy vote, but all but the Middle States Association voted for Longwood.

Another step of importance, though its effect will not be known for a year, was taken by requiring the clubs receiving sanctions for tournaments who pay the expenses of visiting players to require the latter to render a specific account which the club must turn over to the national association, before paying such expenses, with the provision that failure to do so shall result in refusal of further sanctions.

The usual tournaments of the season were assigned to the clubs holding them in 1932, with the exception of the national clay court event, which was set over to be settled by the executive committee, unless Chicago desires to hold it, and the women's indoor for 1934, which may be transferred from the Longwood Covered Courts to Seventh Regiment, if the executive committee considers the step fair to both. Public parks championship will come to New York for the first time, on the Central Park courts of the Borough of Manhattan. The date of the intercollegiates at Merion Cricket Club will be settled by the sanction and schedule committee to be appointed, either on June 19 or June 26.

The settlement of the rankings of both men and women were set over to a date to be fixed, pending reconsideration of the order by the national committee, which has received much additional information since the first lists were published but has not yet had time to digest it.

Harry S. Knox of Chicago is the new president, with Holcombe Ward of Seabright succeeding him as first vice-president, with the other officers retained. Louis J Carruthers was the retiring president.

THUNBERG TAKES 500-METER RACE

OSLO, Norway, Feb. 13 (AP)—A. Claes Thunberg of Finland won the 500-meter international skating race in competition with a field of 24 here Saturday. The time was 43.8s. Herbert Taylor was the first American to cross the line, finishing in sixth place in 44 4-5s. Springer was thirteenth, Eddie Schroeder fourteenth, Edwin Wedge sixteenth, and Valentine Bialas eighteenth.

QUEBEC CHAMPIONS BEATEN

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Feb. 13 (AP)—The Valley Field Hockey Club, independent champions of Quebec, hitherto unbeaten this season, fell before the Lake Placid A. C., 5 to 1, here Saturday night in a fast ice hockey match. Led by Wilson, left wing, who accounted for three goals, the local pucksters had the situation well in hand all the way. The Quebec outfit tallied its only goal in the second period.

GORDON MEDAL TO CANADA

MONTREAL, Feb. 13 (AP)—For the fifth successive year, Canada won the Gordon International Medal competition from the United States curlers here Saturday by 252 to 164. Of the 16 matches played, Canada won 12 and the United States four. Three of the American victories were scored by Utica rinks, while the fourth was tallied by H. S. Grews rink from St. Andrews, New York.

COLLEGE POLO RESULT

West Point 15, Harvard 13.

DETROIT ADDS TO LEAD MARGIN

Chicago Beats Canadiens —Maroons Outscore Boston Bruins

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE AMERICAN DIVISION

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Detroit	18	4	10	81	61	42
N. Y. Rangers	17	6	11	98	72	40
Boston	17	5	13	83	71	39
Chicago	13	8	14	63	69	34

CANADIAN DIVISION

Toronto	17	5	11	75	69	39
Montreal	15	3	15	87	81	33
N. Y. Americans	10	9	15	63	78	29
Ottawa	9	7	18	66	88	25
Canadiens	10	3	19	57	81	23

RESULTS FEB. 11

Montreal 4, Boston 3.
Toronto 2, Rangers 1.

RESULTS FEB. 12

Americans 2, Detroit 2, overtime.
Chicago 2, Canadiens 0.

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 13—By the score of 2 to 0, the Chicago Black Hawks defeated the Montreal Canadiens in a National Hockey League game here last night. The Hawks scored once in each of the first periods, with Thompson and Gottselig making the successful shots. The Canadiens, with a shifted lineup, seemed a bit disorganized, but they made many brilliant rallies. Gardiner, the Chicago goalie, however, kept on his toes and stayed in the mouth of the net to save every try. Morenz, star visiting center, broke through for several solo attacks, but his shots were hurried and wide. The summary:

CHICAGO		CANADIENS
Thompson, Gottselig, McFadyen, lw		
rw, Gagnon, Larochelle, Giroux		
Cook, Romnes, MacKenzie, c		
c, Morenz, Harrington, Lepine		
Couture, March, Jenkins, rw		
lw, Joliat, G. Mantha, Hart		
Abel, Coulter, ld	rd, S. Mantha, Carson	
Graham, Coulter, rd	ld, Burke, Ledue	
Gardiner, g	g, Hainsworth	

Score—Chicago 2, Canadiens 0. Goals—Thompson and Gottselig for Chicago. Assists—Cook and March for Chicago. Officials—G. N. Goodman, London, and J. J. Marks, Chicago. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 13—New York Americans and Detroit, both with new faces in their lineups and new forward arrangements, fought an overtime tie, 2 to 2, yesterday, with Voss, Lewis and Wiseman the scoring combination for Detroit, while Dutkowski, moved to center in combination with Martin and Jackson as wingmen, engineered the American goals, scoring the last himself 16 seconds before the end of the third period. The summary:

AMERICANS		DETROIT
Sheppard, Klein, Jackson, lw		
rw, Wiseman, Aurie, Goldsworthy		
Himes, Burke, Dutkowski, c		
c, Voss, Goodfellow, Hay, Lewis		
Wasnie, Patterson, Martin, rw		
lw, Lewis, Emms, Sorrell		
Brydge, Ayres, ld	rd, Evans, Buswell	
Dutton, Regan, Ayres, rd		
	ld, Young, Gallagher	
Worters, g	g, Roach	

Score—Americans 2, Detroit 2. Goals—Jackson, Dutkowski for Americans; Lewis, Wiseman, for Detroit. Assists—Martin 2, Dutkowski, Jackson for Americans; Voss 2 for Detroit. Officials—Eusebe Daigneault, Montreal, and Edwin French, New York. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10m. overtime.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Feb. 13—Montreal Maroons and Boston Bruins finished up their series of six games in the National Hockey League regular campaign on Saturday night when the Maroons scored their second victory of the six games, winning, 4 to 2.

MONTREAL		BOSTON
Northcott, Trottier, Duguid, lw		
rw, Clapper, Jerwa, Oliver, Lamb		
R. J. Smith, Haynes, c		
c, Barry, Stewart, Jerwa		
Ward, Brydson, W. Kilrea, rw		
lw, Beattie, Ripley, Heximer, Galbraith		
Conacher, Wilcox, ld	rd, Shore	
Noble, Wentworth, rd		
	ld, A. Smith, Hitchman	
Kerr, g	g, Thompson	

Score—Montreal 4, Boston 2. Goals—Smith 2, Trottier and Brydson for Montreal; Stewart and Shore for Boston. Assists—Conacher, Brydson, Haynes, W. Kilrea, Northcott for Montreal; Ripley, Barry, Beattie and Clapper for Boston. Officials—M. J. Rodden, Toronto, and C. A. Dinsmore, Montreal. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Feb. 13—The world champion Maple Leafs made a clean sweep of their home engagements against the New York Rangers, their opponents in the Stanley Cup playoffs last April, in the regular National Hockey League schedule by defeating the New Yorkers Saturday, 2 to 1, in the fastest game of the season here.

TORONTO		RANGERS
Jackson, Cotton, Gracie, lw		
rw, Dillon, Keeling, W. Cook		
Primeau, Thoms, c		
c, Osmundson, Pettinger, Somers, Boucher		
Conacher, Bailey, Doraty, rw		
lw, Murdoch, F. Cook, Siebert		
Horner, Levinsky, ld	rd, Seibert, Heller	
Clancy, Day, rd	ld, Johnson, Brennan	
Chabot, g	g, Aitkenhead	

Score—Toronto 2, Rangers 1. Goals—Cotton and Conacher for Toronto; Dillon for Rangers. Assists—Bailey and Primeau for Toronto; Murdoch for Rangers. Officials—G. N. Goodman, London, and Dr. F. L. McCurry, Toronto. Time—Three 20m. periods.

METCALFE EQUALS RECORD

MORGANTOWN, W. Va., Feb. 13 (AP)—Scorching the cinders in a brilliant burst of speed, Ralph H. Metcalfe of Marquette Saturday night equaled the world's record in winning the 70-yard sprint, premier event of the fifth annual West Virginia indoor games. His time was 7 seconds. University of Michigan, in the unofficial scornig, finished first with 40 points in team competition. University of Pittsburgh Panthers were second with 25 and West Virginia was third was 21 points.

SHUTE WINS GASPARILLA OPEN

TAMPA, Fla., Feb. 13 (AP)—F. Densmore Shute of Cleveland, Ohio, won $300 first prize in the Gasparilla open golf championship here yesterday, defeating William MacFarlane of Tuckahoe, N. Y., in a one hole playoff after they tied with 272 strokes each for 72 holes. On the extra hole, Shute's par 4 stood up, as MacFarlane trapped his second shot and required three more.

JOHNNY GOOCH SATISFIED

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 13 (AP)—Satisfied with the terms offered him, Johnny Gooch, former major league catcher who was with the Nashville Vols last summer, yesterday returned his signed contract to the Boston Red Sox. Gooch, who has spent 10 years in the majors, was sold to the Red Sox at the end of last season. He will report to the Bostonians' spring training camp at Sarasota, Fla., early in March.

QUEEN'S IN TIE FOR SECOND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Ont., Feb. 13—Queen's University basketball team moved into a tie with University of Toronto for second place in the Canadian intercollegiate basketball standing by defeating Western Ontario by 34 to 17 in a slow and uninteresting game on Saturday. Both teams played poorly, but the visitors secured an early lead and held it throughout. The score at half-time was 15 to 10 for Queen's.

BROOKLYN ROOKIES SIGN

NEW YORK, Feb. 13 (AP)—The signed contracts of two rookies, Outfielder Max Rosenfeld and Pitcher Ray Lucas, were received by the Brooklyn Dodgers today.

Place to Begin to Improve Quality of American Films Is Declared Right at Home

When Pictures Can Win Respect and Pass Judgment of People of the United States, the Rest of the World, It Is Thought, Will Get Benefit

Reports that many of the American films sent abroad are distorting and misrepresenting American life so that a false impression of the country is gaining ground among other nations have induced THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *to undertake an inquiry into the basis of the reports, results of which are set forth in a series of 20 articles, of which this is the nineteenth.*

United States

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—When American films come to be respected at home they will not convey distorted pictures of life in the United States to the people of other countries.

It is because motion pictures largely falsify life by failing to present their personages in any sort of perspective to the people of the country as a whole that they have failed to win the respect of persons of judgment and taste.

At the time when the noxious "cycle" of gangster films was at its height, three years ago, Mr. Edward P. Mulrooney, Commissioner of the New York police department, put his finger on a vital point. He said in effect that many young people who have no background of general social knowledge have no means of bringing a corrective vision to the distorted viewpoints presented in the films and sometimes unconsciously adopt these viewpoints as true pictures of the life they do not know at first hand.

To this influence he attributed the growing disrespect among the older boys and girls for the forces of law enforcement. He was not insisting upon individual cases of lawbreaking that may or may not have been traceable to the movies, but upon a general loosening of morale that had added immensely to the burden of controlling petty infractions of the safeguards of the public peace and welfare.

Dry Laws Flouted

Because of this contempt for laws, as reflected in ostentatious drinking scenes, the films have distinctly increased the disesteem in which they have long been held by many persons of sensibility. How can the flouting of liquor laws in motion pictures mean anything in other countries but justification of the baseless but rather too common notion that the United States is a nation of hypocrites?

If the people in these films containing drinking scenes were presented in any sort of perspective with the temperate and industrious behavior of the majority of American citizens, such motion pictures would be within the province of legitimate entertainment, with liquor used "for the purposes of characterization."

Throughout a properly balanced picture there would be an indication that reckless behavior and law defiance were typical not of the whole of American life but of a comparatively small part of it. Such a balanced picture, when shown in other countries, would carry its own corrective of false impressions, for it would imply the background of dominant characteristics of American life that Mr. Mulrooney misses in these same pictures when they present notions to the young of how to get on in the world and be happy, committing many sorts of infractions of civil and moral law in doing so.

Five minutes of corrective justice at the end of an hour of reckless behavior cannot provide this desired perspective, nor will it remove the suspicion that the picture was produced primarily to exploit an hour of lawlessness for sensation's sake. In a word, the sincerity of the persons who make such pictures is under suspicion, when the events of the story are not presented in their due relation to life as a whole during the full length of each film. Nor should the producers wonder that their efforts are not respected by the persons of judgment whose opinion matters, so long as they pursue their present general tendency of exploiting, for the sake of profit, everything from a sensational angle.

Do Harm to Aviation

Of late there have been shown in the theaters motion pictures which represent the hazards of aviation out of all proportion to the facts. That such films are doing the reputation of air travel no good is indicated by the protests of the officials of a great airport in California.

American motion pictures, because of a limited number of particularly offensive examples, have been characterized during the past year or two as "despoilers of the world" and "ambassadors of ill will." While these epithets

MILLS AGAINST MANIPULATION OF CURRENCY

Argues for Balanced Budget, Lower Costs of Government and Easy Credit

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 13 (AP)—Secretary of the Treasury Ogden L. Mills, in a speech read here Saturday evening before the Young Republicans of Missouri, declared there is no actual dearth of money, opposed inflation of the currency, and attributed current economic stress to "uncertainty and lack of confidence."

The Secretary's speech was read by John Jay Hopkins, special assistant to Mr. Mills, who was unable to leave Washington.

In a summary of his views, as expressed in the prepared address, Secretary Mills said:

"I believe that a balanced budget at home; reduced costs of government; the orderly adjustment of debts; the stabilization of currencies and exchanges; an easy money policy on the part of the central banks; the gradual removal of exchange restrictions restoring the free flow of international credit; and the elimination of arbitrary and abnormal trade barriers, would, if combined into a general economic program, so free latent and powerful forces as at once to stimulate on a world-wide scale business revival and price recovery, and that this time the forward movement would not be temporary and short-lived, but permanent and progressive."

Opposes Inflation

Discussing a cure he said was widely advocated, "government manipulation of our currency and monetary system to bring about what is commonly known as inflation," Secretary Mills wrote:

"They start with the unwarranted assumption that the supply of gold and money both in the world and in the United States is inadequate to support a satisfactory price level. As far as the world is concerned, since 1913, the world's monetary gold reserves have increased from nearly $5,000,000,000 to about $12,000,000,000, or nearly 150 per cent, while the production of basic commodities at the highest point of 1929 was nearly one-third larger than in 1913."

"As far as this country is concerned," he continued, "as compared with 1929, our gold stock has increased, our bank reserves have increased and currency has increased. The present difficulty arises from inability to put to work our ample monetary reserves."

"Credit cannot be brought into active use by brute force. The increased employment of credit depends upon an expansion of business activity, that is, the buying and selling of commodities, employment of labor and the acceleration of all of the manifold economic activities that form part of the modern economic mechanism. . . . What is holding us back is uncertainty and lack of confidence."

Explaining the workings of inflation, Mr. Mills described what he said would happen if the gold content of the dollar was cut in two, as had been advocated in some quarters.

Devaluation Ineffective

"The theory," he said, "is that the American farmer now sells a bushel of wheat in Liverpool for about three shillings, which he now converts into about 50 cents a bushel, would, if the gold value of the dollar were cut in half, receive a dollar a bushel; and since the world price largely determines the domestic price of wheat, the price of wheat at home would rise to one dollar. . . .

"It is assumed that the world price level would remain constant. This is where theory and fact part company. If next Monday morning the American farmer found that he could get one dollar for his wheat in Liverpool, you can rest assured that every vessel leaving the United States would be loaded with wheat.

"The price at Liverpool would break. This is so certain that it would have broken before even an extra bushel from the United States reached that market. It is impossible to say where the price of wheat would ultimately settle, but certainly far under a dollar, and probably not far above present prices."

Declaring that British prices have shown no marked increase since Great Britain was forced off the gold standard in September, 1931, Secretary Mills said "the fact that the United States, France and a few other countries have remained on the gold standard is the one element of stability in the world today."

BALTIMORE UTILITY CUTS ELECTRIC RATE

BALTIMORE, Feb. 13—As a result of negotiations between the Public Service Commission of Maryland and the Consolidated Gas, Electric Light & Power Company of Baltimore, announcement is made that the company will reduce its maximum primary rate for domestic electric service in Baltimore and its suburbs from seven cents gross (6.72 cents net) to five cents net (5¼ cents gross) per kilowatt hour.

This reduction, together with reductions of a like amount in primary rates in the domestic schedules for the surrounding counties will be a saving to the people of Baltimore and vicinity of $550,000 a year, about half of which will be applicable to the company's earnings for this year.

DECEMBER TIRE SHIPMENTS

Shipments of pneumatic casings in December were 1,818,700 units, compared with 1,711,398 in the previous month and 2,781,295 in December, 1931, according to the Rubber Manufacturers Association. Production in December was 1,962,681 units, compared with 2,303,545 in the previous month and 2,643,221 in December, 1931. Casings in the hands of manufacturers on Dec. 31, 1932, amounted to 7,664,359 units, compared with 7,454,443 in November and 7,774,720 in December, 1931.

NEW YORK BANK DEPOSITS RISE

Deposits in New York State savings banks increased $2,152,912 in January to $5,303,704,915 the State Savings Bank Association reports. An increase of 32,586 in the number of accounts was the largest in a year.

THE GEORGIAN, INC., NET LOSS

Georgian, Inc., reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1932, net loss of $70,585 after all charges. This compares with net profit in 1931 of $46,201, and a deficit after preferred dividends of $27,149.

The World's Business

By H. B. ELLISTON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 13—One of the most remarkable episodes in these remarkable times is the movement officially to encourage gold production. A stimulant in this industry is a first-class paradox. It is like subsidizing a hungry man to eat a square meal. The hungry man needs no encouragement. Neither does the gold industry. The very conditions of our economic system have made the gold industry the most profitable of all industries since 1929.

* * *

The reason arises from gold's function as the yardstick of all economic values. In order to exercise this function, the metal is endowed by statute with a fixed price, being the only commodity to enjoy that privilege. Gold is salable on the instant anywhere in the world at $20.67, United States currency. But there is a difference between price, or dollar equivalent, and value, or buying power. And since people do not eat dollars, it is value that counts, or what can be bought in goods and services for gold. Here we find that the metal has no constancy at all. For the fact that prices of ordinary things go up and down signifies that the value of gold is going down and up in inverse relation. So at the present time we speak of low prices and big dollars and mean the same thing.

Gold Industry Unique

The uniqueness of gold as an industry arising from the fixed price of the product will now be clear. It is increasingly less profitable to produce gold when commodity prices are rising because these are registered in an appreciation of mining costs. Conversely gold will be increasingly more profitable to produce when commodity prices are declining. Conditions in the industry are thus opposed to those in general industry, which of course is favored by rising commodity prices and depressed by falling commodity prices. How this works out in practice may be seen from a comparison between the commodity price level of recent years and gold production.

One of the greatest upswings in the commodity price level occurred during and immediately after the World War. In 1915 the index used by the United States Department of Labor statistics stood at 69.5. By 1920 it has shot up to 154.5, or more than double. The upward march was accompanied by a tremendous output of goods and services of all descriptions—save gold. In 1915 world output of gold reached $482,000,000, an all-time record. It dwindled steadily until 1920, when it brought $340,000,000. With the same price offered for gold, the value of gold was rapidly depreciating, so that operations in the high-cost mines became unprofitable, many of them going out of business.

Subsidy Is a Paradox

During the war a movement developed to pay a bonus to those mines which were faced with shutdowns. It was regarded by economists as a paradox. The classical requirement regarding gold is that it shall keep the swings in the commodity price level as narrow as possible. (Nowadays the responsibility, where there can be said to be responsibility, is shared by central bank policy.)

* * *

Much more paradoxical, however, is the present movement to stimulate gold output when natural conditions are more favorable to it than to any other industry. Between June, 1929 and June, 1932, the commodity price level fell by 35 per cent, accompanied by a great decline in production in all lines—save gold. All that time gold continued to fetch $20.67 an ounce at the United States Mint. In other words, the mines were not only mining money; they were mining money which was rapidly appreciating in value. Could there be more of a stimulus to gold production than that? Scarcely. That is how the mines felt about it. They renovated their equipment and more gold was mined.

Gold Output Rising

In 1929 world output amounted to $390,000,000 in 1930, $420,000,000; in 1931, $440,000,0, and last year the total is estimated to have reached $460,000,000. In addition, jewelry has been melted down, metal has come out of hoard, and India has been giving up its treasure—all in response to the enhancement in the value of gold. Altogether, the central banks and governments have added about $1,500,000,000 of metal to their reserves since June, 1929.

* * *

Prospectors are combing the most out-of-the-way places of the earth for gold, in Kenya, in New Guinea, in North Manchuria. The price they obtain for it in terms of all other prices yields such a premium that they need no encouragement in their quest. What is needed is encouragement to spend it. Such is the mental deflation which has followed financial deflation that this is the activity, if any, that calls for the intervention of governments. If the gold subsidy movement is intended to create work rather than to produce gold, then it would be far more sensible to provide the opportunity to produce useful or beautiful things, such as public works and parks, or to eradicate ugly things, such as slums.

Foreign Trade More Important Than Realized

NEW YORK, Feb. 11 (AP)—The popular conception that foreign trade represents only about 10 per cent of the United States business is apt to be misleading, says Ernest & Ernest, in a survey of foreign trade figures, showing that producers of such lines as cotton, petroleum and machinery have a more vital interest in maintaining export markets.

The survey, based on latest data from the Department of Commerce, showed that of our domestic production in 1932, 50 per cent American production of cotton went into exports, 30 per cent of lubricating oils, 24 per cent of lard, 15 per cent of wheat, 13 per cent of lumber, 11½ per cent of automobiles, 9 per cent of apples, 9 per cent of motor fuel and 6½ per cent of canned salmon. During the summer, it was pointed out, export orders for machine tools were 58 per cent of orders on hand.

The accounting firm urged that "in so far as possible, the broad national viewpoint should be encouraged, maintained and defended," with respect to foreign trade.

The survey said, however, "it is easy to understand how an enterprise which is having difficulty maintaining profits and employment in the face of foreign competition does not feel like looking beyond its own doors.

"If we set our national course strictly along the lines of internal trade," it continued, "we must also be prepared to abandon to some extent the privilege of selling in foreign markets; for a nation, a region or a locality cannot permanently refrain from buying elsewhere without also refraining from selling elsewhere.

"To whatever degree the policy increases business and employment in one line, to some roughly comparable degree it will diminish business and employment in some other lines."

UNDERWOOD ELLIOTT FISHER LOSS SEEN

Underwood Elliott Fisher Company, for the first time since its incorporation in 1927, will show a deficit for 1932. Although official figures, which include equity for the full year of undistributed net income of nonconsolidated affiliated and subsidiary companies, are not available, deficit for the year of around $600,000 is not unlikely. In 1931, the company reported net income of $1,401,000.

Upturn in sales which began in August culminated in a 32 per cent increase in August over July, a 36 per cent gain for September over August, and a further rise until the middle of October.

While not losing ground, business leveled off during election hesitency, until late in November. December sales showed better than seasonal variation above November, and no decline in the curve in indicated for January.

CONSOLIDATED LAUNDRIES

Report of Consolidated Laundries Corporation for the year ended Dec. 31, 1932, certified by independent auditors, shows net profit of $296,213 after depreciation, interest, federal taxes, etc., equal, after dividend requirements on the $7.50 preferred, to 65 cents a share on the 400,000 shares of common, compared with $689,375, or $1.61 a share on 403,962 common shares, in 1931. Net loss for the quarter ended Dec. 31, 1932, was $6028, compared with a net profit of $166,212 in the final quatrer of the preceding year.

COLUMBIA PICTURES NET

With current news from the motion-picture industry very discouraging, the report of Columbia Pictures Corporation for the 13 weeks ended Sept. 24, 1932, comes as a pleasant surprise. For this period, the first quarter of the company's fiscal year, net was $220,027 after all charges, including film amortization. On the 167,885 common shares net after preferred dividends was equal to $1.23 a share.

ASSOCIATED GAS & ELECTRIC

For the week ended Feb. 4 Associated Gas & Electric System reports electric output, excluding sales to other utilities, of 48,767,479 units k. w. h., a decrease of 3,250,831 units, or 6.2 per cent below the 52,018,310 units generated in the corresponding week last year. This is a lower percentage decrease than that reported in either the week ended Jan. 21 or Jan. 28, when decreases were 7.2 per cent and 7.3 per cent respectively.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON, Feb. 13 (AP)—Consols for money today were 74⅛, De Beers 5⅜ and Rand Mines 5¼. Money was ⅝ and discount rates on short bills ⅝@⅝ and three month bills ⅝ per cent.

CANADA DOLLAR DEPRECIATION IS DISCUSSED

Dominion May Tie to Pound Sterling—Adverse to American Trade

NEW YORK, Feb. 13 (AP)—Whether Canada eventually will push her currency down with the British pound sterling, or try to keep it up somewhere near the United States dollar, is a question in which Wall Street has become keenly interested.

Agitation in the Dominion for inflation, for reducing the value of the Canadian dollar, has been strongly opposed in important Canadian banking quarters, but the course of other British dominions, more recently South Africa, in bringing their currencies down with sterling, has made Wall Street wonder if Canada's ties to London would eventually prove stronger than her ties to New York.

Canada's financial links to New York have become strong, for most of her external borrowing for several years has been in this market. The Dominion has large payments to make in American dollars, and if she reduces her currency further in relation to the American dollar, it will make these payments more dificult. Service charges on her debt in this country for 1933 are estimated at well over $250,000,000.

Furthermore, the United States has very important interests in Canada. The Dominion is our second best foreign customer, taking more than 15 per cent of our 1932 exports, which was exceeded only by the United Kingdom, which took more than 18 per cent. England's purchasing power in our markets already has been sharply reduced by the drop in the pound, and a further drop in the Canadian dollars would tend to reduce further the Dominion's takings of our goods.

Thus far since England went off the gold standard, Canada evidently has been trying to keep her currency about halfway between the dollar and the pound sterling, and until recently a little closer to the dollar. While sterling had depreciated in terms of the dollar about 30 per cent, the Canadian dollar was kept for some time at about 83 cents in terms of the American dollar, or only about 12 per cent below the dollar. The Canadian unit took a dip late in January, however, perhaps partly under the influence of bear selling in the foreign exchange markets, and touched a low of 81½ cents on Feb. 1. Since then it has recovered somewhat, and has been hovering lately between 83 and 84 cents.

How Woolworth Is Affected By British Tariff

LONDON, Feb. 13—British tariff duties reduced purchases of F. W. Woolworth & Co., Ltd. abroad 39.7 per cent by the end of 1932, W. L. Stephenson, managing director, told the annual meeting. Today British manufacturers supply over 90 per cent of goods retailed.

Asked by a shareholder, who said he was a member of the Stock Exchange, to follow the American plan of publishing monthly sales figures and quarterly profits statements, setting an example for other British companies, Mr. Stephenson indicated he, personally, was willing to do so, but "it is merely not a custom in England to publish returns of sales monthly or of profits quarterly."

Mr. Stephenson said that notwithstanding the effect of import duties and the further reduced value of sterling abroad, a fairly general lowering of prices was experienced in Great Britain during the year.

"As it is the policy of the company to pass on to customers immediately such advantages as are obtainable in a falling market," he continued, "it will be clear that in order to hold our volume of business, it became necessary to handle much more merchandise and to sell to many more customers."

He said the cheapening of manufactured articles and commodities brings about a lower volume for the trader, which, however, enabled Woolworth to include within the 6d. price limit a wider range of articles than possible previously.

JOHN HANCOCK LIFE INSURANCE CO. IS IN A STRONG POSITION

The assets of the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company of Boston were increased to $639,455,691.51 during 1932, a gain of $18,177,558.42 over the preceding year, according to the report submitted by Walton L. Crocker, president, at the seventieth annual policyholders' meeting, held at the company's home office, 197 Clarendon Street.

The company paid out more than $105,000,000, exclusive of loans on policies, to policyholders and their beneficiaries, during the year. Its special contingency reserve for adjustments was increased to $13,500,000, and its general surplus fund was raised to $44,070,619.91, making a total emergency fund of $57,570,619.91.

New insurance paid for during the year exceeded $560,000,000, of which more than $100,000,000 was written in Massachusetts. The present amount of insurance in force is $3,456,578,156, protecting the lives of over 4,250,000 policyholders.

Mr. Crocker pointed out that the company's record forms a part in the most noteworthy chapter in American life insurance history. American life insurance companies, he said, distributed during 1932 the unprecedented sum of approximately $3,100,000,000, not including policy loans.

MARKETS AT A GLANCE

By the Associated Press

FOREIGN

London: Trading on the stock exchange started the week quietly. Moderate buying hardened gilt-edged securities and German bonds while oil shares improved on the American prediction of an early advance in crude oil prices. Other issues moved very little and the closing tone was dull.

Paris: Prices were steady on the Bourse, trading being limited pending the outcome of the budgetary debate. The closing was sustained.

Berlin: Trading was quiet but cheerful and gathered strength and the closing was sustained.

Exchanges Closed Today

New York, Feb. 13

Except for the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, financial and commodity markets throughout the country were closed today, Lincoln's birthday anniversary. New York City banks did not open, and as a consequence foreign exchange transactions were suspended.

Trade and Industry Are Holding Gains

THERE was a fairly sharp pickup in retail buying the last week, due in part to the more seasonable weather. Clothing in general and winter apparel in particular showed increased activity. Home furnishings and furniture were reported in good current demand.

There were no marked advances in industrial operations, though gains are reported by shoe, automobile and certain machinery concerns. The advances shown in January were well maintained. The textile industry continues to operate at a good pace, many units taking on more workers, with rayon mills at capacity. The chief gains in the building trades were in the San Francisco district, where permits in January reached the highest point since 1906.

Grocery sales in January were larger than in the corresponding month last year. There has been increased demand in the coal trade also. Steel output is holding at about the same level as in the Feb. 4 week, awaiting expected orders from the automobile industry.

FAIRLY GOOD TONE SEEN IN LEATHER MART

Oak Offal Prices Firm—Substantial Recovery in Sole Tannage

A fairly steady price trend is apparent in the leather market despite the fact that the week's bookings continue to be somewhat limited. Shipments are being made on contracts placed prior to Jan. 1.

There is not any material decrease in prices. Offal buyers are quite aggressive, and are obtaining slightly lower prices on certain weights. All types of upper leather are well sold up.

Oak sole leather transactions are few, due to the fact that manufacturers consider prices too high. Standard oak backs are quoted at 26@24 cents with sales light. Volume buyers have been offered car lots at 26 cents flat.

Demand for oak offal continues good, and prices are firm. No. 1 selections are selling at 24-23 cents, seconds 22-21 cents, and thirds at 20 cents. Bellies prime tannage, liberal trim, of the belting butt variety sell readily at 13-12 cents. Heads are unusually active, the untrimmed variety moving at 11 cents; the less desirable at 10-8 cents.

A substantial recovery in union sole leather is now indicated. Packer steer backs are selling at 23-22 cents, trading in union offal in the eastern markets is sufficient to keep quotations steady. The demand for union offal will continue active throughout the spring months, it is expected.

Calfskin business continues to improve. Demand is gradually broadening.

An improving demand for stock required for sport shoes is noticeable in the side upper leather market.

Improved demand for all varieties of split products continues.

Patent leather buying is of small volume. Present bookings largely represent a prime grade obtainable at 24-22c.

Tanners of glazed kid report demand for black kid as satisfactory. Supplies of the medium, and lower grades are small and prices are strong. Demand now centers on preferred colors, such as gray, blue, beige, and pearl.

MONTREAL LIGHT, HEAT & POWER CO. HAS GOOD EARNINGS

MONTREAL, Feb. 13—J. S. Norris, newly appointed president of Montreal Light, Heat & Power Consolidated, stated at the annual meeting that the company's common share earnings had fallen much less than had those of leading American companies and expressed the belief that the bottom of the business decline had been reached in Montreal.

"We dare not prophesy, but we have a feeling," he said, "that local business is at bottom and that is where our hope lies for the future.

"Meantime, we can take some comfort in the fact that we are not suffering as much as similar companies elsewhere, notably in the United States, where earnings on the common stock of 20 of our leading contemporaries, it is reported, are down on the average 33 per cent as compared with 1931 and 41 per cent as compared with 1930.

"Our earnings on the common stock are only down about 10 per cent as compared with either 1930 or 1931."

UNITED ENGINEERING LOSS

United Engineering & Foundry Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31 net loss of $340,532 after depreciation, taxes, inventory adjustments, etc., compared with a net profit of $953,706, equal after 7 per cent preferred dividends, to $2.13 a share on the 416,118 no-par common shares, in 1931.

DEERE & CO. NET LOSS

CHICAGO, Feb. 13—Deere & Co. report for the year ended Oct. 31, 1932, certified by independent auditors, shows net loss of $5,167,104 after interest, depreciation, taxes, etc., compared with a net income of $406,554, equal to 26 cents a share on the 1,550,000 shares of $1.40 preferred stock of $20 par in the preceding fiscal year.

BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 13 — Business booked by Baldwin Locomotive Works and affiliated companies in January was $517,000, compared with $859,000 in January, 1932, and $468,000 in December, 1932. Shipments were $862,000, compared with $877,000 in January, 1932, and $769,000 in December, 1932. Unfilled orders Jan. 31 were $2,482,000.

LISTED BOND VALUE UP

NEW YORK, Feb. 13—As of Feb. 1 there were 1539 bond issues aggregating $41,172,601,809 par value listed on the New York Stock Exchange, with total market value of $33,456,697,292. This compares with 1549 aggregating $41,304,596,305 par Jan. 1 with total market value $31,918,096,156 and average price of $77.27.

CANADIAN CARLOADINGS GAIN

MONTREAL, Feb. 13—Canadian carloadings for the week ended Feb. 4 totaled 31,911 cars, an increase of 474 over the previous week, but a decline of 8295 from the like 1932 week.

BANK OF MEXICO REPORT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 13—The consolidated balance sheet for the Bank of Mexico, sole institution of issue in the country, shows 2,825,478.24 pesos (approximately $941,500.00) in gold bars in the vaults as of Nov. 30, last, according to the Jack Starr-Hunt Service. The statement also reveals on the debit account side 71,881,272.33 pesos (about $23,960,907) in silver, nickel and copper coins, while the credit accounts side shows 26,387,560 pesos ($12,089,190) in silver currency notes in circulation.

BRITISH FOREIGN TRADE

NEW YORK, Feb. 13—British exports of yarn and cloth during January were valued at £5,289,000, compared with £5,387,000 in December. Imports of iron and steel in January amounted to 69,472 tons, compared with 72,748 tons in December, while exports of iron and steel amounted to 148,662 tons, compared with 163,895 tons in December.

STANDARD OIL CUTS PRICES

NEW YORK, Feb. 13 (AP)—Standard Oil Company of New York announces reductions of 1½ cents a gallon in the service station price and ½ cent in the tank wagon price of gasoline in Boston. The revisions bring both to 10 cents a gallon, exclusive of tax.

FAR EAST CHARGED WITH SILVER SLUMP

The price collapse of silver in 1932 to 24¼ cents an ounce was due primarily to the decline in its importation by India and China, according to the Alexander Hamilton Institute which, in its current bulletin, says:

"Before 1931 India and China accounted normally for over 60 per cent of the world's annual consumption and in the three years 1928-1930 they absorbed over 80 per cent of all newly mined silver.

"In 1931 the intake of the two countries was still over 40 per cent of all consumption and they accounted for 60 per cent of the newly mined metal.

"But last year these large consuming areas accounted for only 25 per cent of the world consumption and took less than one-third of the new silver produced."

OPERATIONS IN STEEL INDUSTRY HOLDING STEADY

Mills at 19 P. C. Capacity, With Outlook Favorable for Increased Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 13—Steel operations are being maintained at around 19 per cent of capacity and for 10 days there has been no progress forward in operating rate for the country as a whole. Of course, for some districts there has been improvement, but this has been offset by declines in other producing areas.

Considerable business, however, is shaping up for the future, and it is conceded that a pace of close to 25 per cent of capacity is still possible during the first quarter of the year. It is probable that the peak will be reached late in March.

The emergency building program being sponsored by New York State will account for 200,000 tons of steel in the form of bridges, tunnels and other engineering projects.

Rails Expected to Purchase

The Erie Railroad is expected to enter the market for 30,000 tons of rails, while the New York Central is slated to ask for a similar quantity. Demand for steel plates has been considerably better for use in making oil storage tanks, barges and ferry boats.

The Steel Corporation secured its largest orders in January from the automobile makers and can manufacturers. A lack of railroad and structural buying was felt in January. The largest steel pipe order of the month, and in fact for a year, involving 14,000 tons, was placed with an independent company.

Most of the steel trade barometers for January were favorable. Pig iron production increased 4 per cent and steel ingot production gained 19 per cent, the sharpest improvement in the steel industry for several months. Steel scrap prices, another barometric factor of the steel industry, are firmer as shown by the recent sale of heavy melting steel scrap by the Pennsylvania Railroad, which brought $8.50 a ton compared with the former price of $8.25.

Wire Prices Advanced

An effort is now being made to stiffen finished steel prices. Certain makers of wire products have taken the lead by announcing advances by $1 a ton. Thus wire nails are quoted by these price boosters at $1.85 a keg of 100 pounds, compared with $1.80 formerly.

The San Francisco Bay bridge is the largest active structural steel project before the fabricators. This will take about 200,000 tons of steel and purchasing of this tonnage should be active within the next few months, while 16,000 tons is being purchased for a bridge at Hartford, Conn.

The pig iron market has been extremely quiet. One inquiry for 500 tons has appeared in the New York market, but otherwise demand is for merely carlots of 50 tons each. The price situation is the same.

The rate of pig iron shipments is very satisfactory, particularly in the middle West. There are instances of where eastern foundries are working Saturdays and Sundays to put out rush orders.

Most Metal Prices Firm

The same price trends noted among the non-ferrous metals the preceding week were again in effect last week. Zinc continued its price decline, sinking $3 a ton, while tin rose a quarter cent a pound to 23¾c, the highest level for 1933. Copper prices were higher abroad, but unchanged here. Quicksilver rose $1 a flask of 76 pounds, while lead was fairly steady.

Early in the week copper was selling in Europe as low as 4.95 cents a pound but by the close of the week sales were being made as high as 5.17½c a pound, with 5¼c the average price. Domestic demand has been slightly better and sales in Europe were fair at about 400 tons daily.

BUSINESS SERVICE SEES REASONABLY GOOD PROSPECTS

NEW YORK, Feb. 13—In its weekly summary of the general business situation, the Standard Statistics Company, of New York, currently comments as follows:

"If business volumes do little better than stabilize, a number of trend lines may be expected to cross those of 1932 early in the current year. Items which already have intermittently bettered their last year's corresponding record, or stand a fair chance of doing so within a reasonable period, include bituminous coal, automobile production, car loadings, business failures, textile mill operations, and building contracts awarded.

"Any pick-up in industry and trade, however, must be regarded as tentative until confirmed by other factors. The chief problems with which business is confronted lie outside the business organism and are to be found in the great number of unsettled questions which have been left as a heritage by the war and the great inflation.

"War debts, depreciated currencies, tariffs and trade barriers, the gold standard, the national budget, and taxation, must all be settled by legislation, treaty or agreement, the time, form and effect of which cannot be gauged in advance."

COTTON TEXTILE CONSUMPTION

NEW YORK, Feb. 13 (AP)—Per capita consumption of cotton textiles in 1932 dropped to 48.86 square yards from 54.88 in the previous year and the peak of 71.71 in 1923, a 10-year summary of the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York discloses.

AMERICAN EXPRESS CO. NET

American Express Company, including American Express Co., Inc., for the year ended Dec. 31, shows net of $1,086,802 after expenses, taxes, etc., or $6.04 a share on 180,000 shares, compared with $1,100,942, or $6.13 a share in 1931.

YOUNGSTOWN OPERATIONS

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Feb. 13 (AP)—Steel mills in this district, authorities said, for this week will be at 21 per cent of capacity, unchanged from last week and a point above the previous week.

MORE PNEUMATIC CASINGS

AKRON, Ohio, Feb. 13 (AP)—The Rubber Manufacturers Association reported shipments of pneumatic automobile casings for December were 1,818,700 units, compared with 1,711,398 the previous month.

High Grade Bonds
For Safety of Principal and Income

	Price to Yield %
Central Maine Power Company *First & Gen. Mortgage 5's due 1955*	5.07*
Toledo Edison Company *First Mortgage 5's due 1962*	5.20*†
North Boston Lighting Properties *Secured Notes 5½'s due Oct. 15, 1937*	5.31
Washington Gas Light Co. *Refunding Mortgage 5's due 1958*	5.45†
Boston Elevated Railway Co. *Sinking Fund 6¼'s due 1957*	6.34*

†*Massachusetts 6% Income Tax is Refundable*

**Chase Harris Forbes Corporation*

Legal Investment for Massachusetts Savings Banks

24 Federal Street, Boston

INTEREST RATE CUT FORECAST ON R. F. C. LOANS

Government Retrenchment Also Seen Necessary by High Officials

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11—A further deep cut in interest rates on Reconstruction Finance Corporation loans, accompanied by a far-reaching and parallel drive to safeguard federal money from unwise borrowing, is in prospect here, according to high Treasury officials.

Financial authorities of the Government are said to believe that interest rates over the United States are coming down. At the same time they are confronted with the fact that for over a year the process of piling up new debts against the Government as the nation's banker has gone on, in the operation of the huge credit-distributing machine of the R. F. C.

They are represented as believing that the easy-money condition must continue for the period of the present emergency, but that the point has been reached when they must drive home the fact that the process is a palliative and cannot be continued indefinitely.

Shoveling out credit by the R. F. C. will not, it is emphasized, bring business recovery; it must be accompanied by a vast and nation-wide writing off of debts, reduction in interest rates, balancing of budgets, removal of trade barriers, and general re-orientation to a changed world.

Looked at in the broadest possible way, Treasury Department officials see the United States in the same position as an individual, hard pressed by temporary financial difficulties, but certain to emerge from its troubles in time.

The country has been living beyond its income, in some directions, like taxation, and has piled up a heavy debt burden. It will have to retrench. It must get its budget back into balance. For the time being, the temporary pressure can be lightened by new borrowing, if this is accompanied by necessary economies and reorganization, the officials believe.

Putting these general terms into specific sums, it is recalled that the R. F. C. has total capital of $3,800,000,000, and has made loans of approximately $1,500,000,000 of which $283,000,000 has been paid back. This vast process of socialized credit is declared essential in rescuing particularly weak industries, banks or corporations.

But conservative circles accordingly point out that merely extending the nation's debt does not meet the problem. Failure to balance the budget, for example, means that next year the United States must pay $725,00,000 in interest on bonded debt, against $599,000,000 in 1932.

The economy of the nation as an aggregate, a similar process of piling up debts, would be going on, if debt extension were not being accompanied by reduced interest rates and reduction of principal. One rough estimate (of the National Industrial Conference Board) places national wealth at around $330,000,000,000. Total indebtedness of the nation, including all forms, is variously estimated at $150,000,000,000 to $200,000,000,000. Interest on this debt probably runs to around $10,000,000,000 annually.

One chief conclusion drawn here is that interest rates must come down. The R. F. C. has already slashed rates: it cut interest for loans to banks from 5½ to 5 per cent; to railroads from 6 to 5½ per cent; to farmers and stockmen, from 7 to 6½ per cent. Now it seems that a further cut is ahead according to officials.

Interest rates paid by the Government on its own outstanding obligations, it is said, are certainly going to be cut. Some $11,000,000,000 in Liberty bonds, carrying interest rates of 4½ per cent, fall due early in the Roosevelt Administration, and refunding operations at a lower interest rate are expected. Interest rates on private mortgages and debts are being reduced simultaneously over the country today, according to general reports.

Also, officials point out that principal indebtedness is being scaled down. Congress is discussing new and easier receivership methods, backed by President Hoover. A recapitalization to write off heavy overhead, contracted when money was cheap, is under way. The alternative is inflation, which Congress seems unlikely to pass.

In the meantime high officials of the Reserve Board, Treasury and R. F. C. insist that making new federal loans to the public is a temporary expedient. These new loans must themselves some day be paid. Particularly in loans to hard-hit farm communities concern is expressed over the eventual day of reckoning. It would be disastrous it is said, to permit the impression to grow up, that these new loans have "solved" any problem.

AMERICAN SMELTING WITHDRAWS

NEW YORK, Feb. 13—American Smelting & Refining Company has withdrawn from the Copper Exporters, Inc., effective today.

East Cambridge Savings Bank

Over 78 Years a Mutual Savings Bank

At 292 Cambridge Street East Cambridge, Mass.

One Minute's Walk from Lechmere Sq. Elevated Transfer Station

INTEREST BEGINS **FEB. 15**

Bank of England Rehabilitating Gold Reserves

NEW YORK, Feb. 13—Since Jan. 19 the Bank of England has replaced over one-half of the gold which was lost in payment of the Dec. 15 war debt maturity to the United States and it appears that the bank has embarked upon a program for rehabilitation of its gold reserves similar to the program of a year ago.

The Bank of England Friday announced the purchase of £3,000,562 in gold bars, the equivalent at par of $14,602,234. In all probability this represents a portion of the $15,999,900 which was placed under earmark for foreign account at the Federal Reserve Bank here on Thursday.

Actual procedure probably involved the conversion of a corresponding amount of dollar balances held by the Exchange Equalization Fund into gold which the Bank of England, acting as agent for the Exchange Fund earmarked at the Federal for the funds account. During the day the fund then sold the gold to the Bank of England receiving sterling in return.

Gold holdings of the Bank of England now amount to approximately £130,935,000. On Dec. 15, last, the bank reported £140,305,000 and the payment of the debt involved a loss from that figure of £19,677,000. Extreme low for this year was reached Jan. 12 at £120,544,000. Thus, there has been a net gain from the year's low of £10,391,000.

The fact that the Bank of England is acquiring gold steadily at this time, local commentators believe, augurs well for a favorable settlement of the debt situation in the coming months.

After England made the Dec. 1 payment of $95,550,000 in gold, the belief was expressed here that the Bank of England would not make the effort of restoring its gold holdings until it was felt that the institution would not be called upon again to give up a large portion of its reserves for debt payment.

The purchases of gold by the Bank of England do not necessarily imply that England is contemplating restoration of the gold standard or stabilization of the pound sterling at an early date, it is pointed out. There is no doubt but that England plans to return to gold at some time in the future and the Bank of England evidently is taking this opportunity of strengthening its gold reserves.

CUSHMAN'S SONS NET EQUAL TO $663,079

CHICAGO, Feb. 13 — Cushman's Sons, Inc., reports for the 52 weeks ended Dec. 31, certified by independent auditors, net of $663,079 after depreciation, interest and federal taxes, equivalent to $11.04 a share on combined 23,619 shares of 7 per cent preferred and 36,419 no-par shares of $8 preferred, compared with $1,193,847 or $19.50 a share on combined 24,790 shares of 7 per cent preferred and 36,419 shares of 8 per cent preferred in the 53 weeks ended Jan. 2, 1932.

Net for the 12 weeks ended Dec. 31 was $201,336 after charges, or $3.35 a share on combined preferred stocks, compared with $391,267 or $6.39 a share on combined preferred stocks for the 13 weeks ended Jan. 2, 1932. Practically all the common is owned by Purity Bakeries Corp.

INTERSTATE HOSIERY MILLS

Reports of Interstate Hosiery Mills, Inc., for the year year ended Dec. 31, 1932, certified by independent auditors, shows net profit of $80,520 after provision for losses on doubtful accounts, taxes, depreciation, etc., equal to 82 cents a share on the 97,391 shares. A loss on abandonment of machinery amounting to $85,088 was charged against surplus account. For the year ended Dec. 31, 1931, net profit was $65,366, equal to 66 cents a share on 98,719 shares.

ERIE TO EXTEND BONDS

PHILADELPHIA, Feb 13—Drexel & Co. of Philadelphia and White, Weld Co. of New York have underwritten an extension of an issue of $4,616,000 New York & Erie Railroad Company third mortgage 4½ per cent bonds, extended to March 1, 1933.

WINTER WHEAT SOWINGS OFF.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13—Winter wheat sowings for 1933 in 15 counties total about 100,000,000 acres, or 1 per cent smaller than last year, the Agricultural Department reports.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE DEFICIT

Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific Railroad reports for the year ended Dec. 31 a deficit of $23,269,678 after taxes and charges, compared with a deficit of $13,812,759 in 1931.

COLOMBIA GOLD OUTPUT RISES

NEW YORK, Feb. 13—Gold production in Colombia, South America, amounted to $8,272,544 for 1932, according to the Colombian Consulate General here. Output has doubled in the last four years.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

BOSTON—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in "Good Cheer Service," Tuesday afternoons, 3:30-4:00, E. S. T., Station WBSO, Babson Park, Mass., 920kc-326m, direction of Manager of Committees on Publication.

NEW YORK—Second Sunday each month, 3:00-3:30 p. m., E. S. T., Station WINS, 1180kc-254m, direction of Committee on Publication for New York.

TROY, N. Y.—Second Monday each month, 6:30-6:45 p. m., E. S. T., Station WHAZ, 1300kc-231m, direction of Committee on Publication for New York.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—In "Kindly Thoughts" period, Saturdays, 8:15-8:45 a. m., E. S. T., Station WHAM, 1150kc-261m, direction of Committee on Publication for New York.

NEWARK, N. J.—Fourth Thursday of each month, 11:15-11:30 a. m., E. S. T., Station WAAM, 1250kc-240m, direction of Committee on Publication for New Jersey.

HAMILTON, Ont.—Mondays and Fridays, 8:30-9:45 a. m., E. S. T., Station CKOC, 580kc-341m, direction of Committee on Publication for Ontario.

TORONTO—Tuesdays and Thursdays, 8:00-8:15 a. m., Saturdays, 8:30-8:45 a. m., E. S. T., Station CFRB, 690kc-435m, direction of Committee on Publication for Ontario.

BAY CITY, Mich.—Thursdays, 9:15-9:30 a. m., E. S. T., Station WBCM, 1410kc-213m, direction of Committee on Publication for Michigan.

LUDINGTON, Mich.—Thursdays, 10:30-10:45 a. m., E. S. T., Station WKBZ, 1500kc-200m, direction of Committee on Publication for Michigan.

STEVENS POINT, Wis.—Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, Feb. 27, 28 and March 1, 8:45-9:00 a. m., C. S. T., Station WLBL, 900kc-333m, direction of Committee on Publication for Wisconsin.

CUMBERLAND, Md.—Second and last Fridays of each month, 10:45-11:00 a. m., E. S. T., Station WTBO, 1420kc-211m, direction of Committee on Publication for Maryland.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Thursdays, bi-weekly, 12:20-12:30 p. m., E. S. T., Station WJAX, 900kc-333m, direction of Committee on Publication for Florida.

TAMPA, Fla.—Daily, including Sundays, 10:00-10:15 a. m., and Thursdays, 8:00-8:15 p. m., E. S. T., Station WMBR, 1370kc-219m, direction of Committee on Publication for Florida.

CHICAGO—Daily, except Sunday, 7:30-7:45 a. m., C. S. T., Station WBBM, 770kc-389m, direction of Committee on Publication for Illinois.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Tuesdays and Saturdays, 7:30-7:45 a. m., C. S. T., Station WDGY, 1180kc-254m, direction of Committee on Publication for Minnesota.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Third Monday of each month, 3:00-3:15 p. m., C. S. T., Station WHAS, 820kc-366m, direction of Committee on Publication for Kentucky.

PADUCAH, Ky.—Wednesdays, 1:00-1:30 p. m., C. S. T., Station WPAD, 1420kc-211m, direction of Committee on Publication for Kentucky.

DES MOINES and DAVENPORT, Iowa—Sundays, 9:00-9:15 a. m., C. S. T., Station WHO and WOC, 1000kc-300m, direction of Committee on Publication for Iowa.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Tuesdays, 11:15-11:30 a. m., C. S. T., Station WHB, 860kc-349m, direction of Committee on Publication for Missouri.

LINCOLN and OMAHA, Neb.—Mondays and Thursdays, 12:30-12:45 p. m., C. S. T., Station KFAB, 770kc-350m, direction of Committee on Publication for Nebraska.

VICKSBURG, Miss.—Second and fourth Saturday each month, 8:00-8:15 a. m., C. S. T., Station WQBC, 1360kc-220m, direction of Committee on Publication for Mississippi.

DENVER, Colo.—Fridays, 10:00-10:15 p. m., M. S. T., Station KLZ, 560kc-535m, direction of Committee on Publication for Colorado.

SAN FRANCISCO—Daily, 7:45-8:00 a. m., P. S. T., Sundays, 8:15-8:30 a.m., Station KYA, 1230kc-244m; Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 7:00-7:15 p. m., Station KFWI, 920kc-322m, direction of Committee on Publication for Northern California.

LOS ANGELES—Daily and Sunday, 5:00-5:15 p. m., P. S. T., Station KFAC, 1300kc-231m, direction of Committee on Publication for Southern California.

LONG BEACH, Calif.—Daily, except Sundays and Wednesdays, 9:15-9:30 p. m., P. S. T., Sundays and Wednesdays, 2:00-2:15 p. m., Station KFOX, 1250kc-240m, direction of Committee on Publication for Southern California.

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Tuesdays and Fridays, 7:45-8:00 a. m., P. S. T., Station CJOR, 1210kc-248m, direction of Committee on Publication for British Columbia.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Agricultural markets; talk.
5:15 NBC, "Mobile Moaners."
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 NBC, "Maud and Cousin Bill."
6:15 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:30 Studio; Sport Review, Bill Williams.
6:45 NBC, Today's News, Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Jesters; male trio.
7:30 NBC, Five Star Theater; Marx Brothers.
8:00 NBC, Clicquot Club Eskimos; "Rosey" Rowswell; soloists.
8:30 NBC, Don Carney Dog Chat.
8:45 NBC, Sketch with Phillips Lord.
9:00 NBC, Sinclair Minstrels.
9:30 Westinghouse Revue: soloists; trio; orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Annual Lincoln Dinner of National Republican Club; address, President Hoover.
11:00 Reports; sports; news.
11:30 RKO Midnight Frolic.
12:00 Dance music.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, "Whispering Banjos."
5:15 Frieda Rosenthal, coloratura soprano.
5:30 NBC, "The Flying Family."
5:45 Isabelle Sanchez, piano recital.
6:00 "The Evening Tattler"; news.
6:40 "The Old Painter."
6:45 "Tessie the Typist."
7:00 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
7:15 NBC, "Wheatenaville"; sketch.
7:30 NBC, "What Will Happen Next," Rt. Hon. Wedgwood Benn, former Secretary of State for India.
7:45 NBC, "Rise of the Goldbergs."
8:00 NBC, Soconyland Sketch.
8:30 NBC, Firestone Orchestra; Lawrence Tibbett, baritone.
9:00 NBC, A. & P. Gypsies Orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Buick Program: Paul Whiteman's Orchestra; soloists.
10:00 Del Castillo, organist.
10:30 NBC, "Funny Old World."
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 Lew Conrad's Statler Orchestra.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, "Bobby Benson."
5:15 Shepard Fashion Parade.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; sketch.
5:45 Hum and Strum, vocal duo.
6:00 Announcements; news.
6:15 "Voice of the Saxophone."
6:30 "Detectives Black and Blue."
6:45 "Chandu"; transcription.
7:00 CBS dance music.
7:15 CBS, "Buck Rogers."
7:30 CBS, Travelers Quartet; orchestra.
7:45 CBS, Boake Carter's News Flashes.
8:00 CBS, Jack Smith; trio; orchestra.
8:15 CBS, "Singin' Sam," baritone.
8:30 CBS, "Fu Manchu"; sketch.
9:00 CBS, Ruth Etting; orchestra.
9:15 CBS, Mills Brothers; orchestra.
9:30 CBS, "Evening in Paris," mystery.
10:00 Muscanto String Trio.
10:15 Organ recital.
10:30 Local dance music.
11:00 Studio period; news.
11:15 "Hill Billy George."
11:30-1:30 a. m.—Dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—Cosmopolitan String Trio.
5:15 CBS dance music.
5:30 Organ recital.
5:45 CBS, "The Lone Wolf Tribe."
6:00 CBS, Elizabeth Barthell; orchestra.
6:15 Columnist of the Air.
6:30 CBS popular vocal programs.
6:45 CBS, "Just Plain Bill."
7:00 Weather; news; time.
7:15 Boston Chamber Music Ensemble.
7:30 Yankee Network interview.
7:45 Local dance music.
8:00 Serial dramatic sketch.
8:30 Popular vocal program.
8:45 Local dance music
9:15 "Royal Berman Band."
9:30 Organ recital.
9:45 Studio period; news.
10:00 Same as WBZ.
11:00 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra.
1:30 CBS, Guy Lombardo Orchestra.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park (920kc-326m)

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:30 p. m.—Daily talk.
2:45 p. m.—Recordings.
3:15 p. m.—Studio soloists.
3:35 p. m.—Recordings; stocks.
3:30 p. m.—Good Cheer Service; The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts. Hymns, readings from the Bible and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy, and other authorized literature.
4:00 p. m.—Male quartet.
4:30 p. m.—Recordings; pianist.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
12:01 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
1:45 p. m.—NBC, programs.
2:30 p. m.—Springfield Rotary Club.
3:00 p. m.—NBC programs.
3:30 p. m.—Home Forum Cooking School.
4:00 p. m.—NBC programs.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Organ Rhapsody.
8:15 a. m.—E. E. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:00 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—News; stocks; produce.
1:15 p. m.—NBC programs.
2:30 p. m.—Local programs.
3:00 p. m.—NBC, Vocal Art Quartet.
3:30 p. m.—WEEI Reading Circle.
4:00 p. m.—News; stocks; music.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Studio period; news.
12:15 p. m.—King's Chapel service.
1:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
4:15 p. m.—Studio programs.

WAAB

6:30 a. m.—Time; news; weather; organ.
9:00 a. m.—CBS and local programs.
10:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:30 p. m.—CBS Madison Ensemble.
2:00 p. m.—Local programs.
3:00 p. m.—Weather; news; time.
3:30 p. m.—Boston Chamber Music Ensemble.
4:00 p. m.—Women's Federation.
4:15 p. m.—CBS, Curtis Institute of Music Orchestra; violin soloist.

'Heavy' Stamp Load Flown on New Route

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 13—Letters sent from this city on the first trip of the new Boston-Albany air mail last night carried $900 worth of stamps, according to Mr. J. H. Benson, superintendent of mails, who greeted the fliers when they made their landing at Bowles Airport, the midway terminal of the new route.

Official greetings were extended to the pilots by the Town of Agawam, where the airport is located. A large group of postmasters from this section witnessed the arrival and departure of the planes.

SALES TAX PROPOSED TO AID MAINE BUDGET

AUGUSTA, Maine, Feb. 13 (AP)—A proposal to balance Maine's budget by adoption of a 1 per cent sales tax instead of by following the budget committee's recommendations for vigorous slashes in all appropriations is before the Legislature as the seventh week of the biennial session opens.

The proposal would place a tax of 1 cent on every dollar's worth of goods sold at retail in the State. Its sponsor estimated the tax would increase the State's revenue between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000 and make possible a decrease in the state tax rate from 7¼ to 3½ or 3¼ mills.

Local Classified
United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON—To let, 2 and 3-room apartments with kitchenette, first-class condition. Frigidaire; reasonable rentals; near Christian Science church. See Superintendent, 104-108 Hemenway St.

New York City

309 WEST 109TH STREET—"The Edgerton" Comfortable housekeeping apartments adjacent to beautiful Riverside Drive. Select tenantry. Convenient to Seventh Church, Columbia University, Shops and Theatres. Express subway station and Fifth Avenue Bus only 1 block away. 2 ROOMS—Furnished or Unfurnished VERY INVITING RENTALS Free gas for cooking and refrigeration. 24-hour switchboard and elevator service. Ownership management. Agent on premises. Write for details.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

NEW YORK CITY—One unfurnished room in bright elevator apartment to rent to business woman; live separately; share kitchen and bath; refrigeration; central; reasonable. Endicott 2-5243.

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ATTENTION to your individual requirements will assure you comfort if you have your corsets, corselettes or brassieres made to order; our prices are reasonable.
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HELP WANTED — MEN

POSITION open for young man, age 21 to 30; must be able to dictate correspondence as well as do general office work and assume responsibility; salary $20 weekly to start. Write full qualifications to Box L-16, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOUSES TO LET

CHARLESTON, W. VA., South Ruffner—Attractively furnished 6-room house, Frigidaire; 10 minutes from city. Tel. Capitol 27-394 after 6 p. m.

INSTRUCTION

PIANO taught in your home or at 1017 16th St., Washington, D. C. MRS. C. L. FORD. Metropolitan 7147.

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I SHALL deem it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester District, Boston, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

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ROOMS TO LET

N. Y. C., 412 West 110th (Apt. 72)—Large outside, double, single, studio, view, Frigidaire, housekeeping, $7.00-$8.00. Clarkson 2-3695.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

AMERICAN, married, alert, active; office manager, bookkeeper, credit manager, stenographer, typist, general clerical, some selling experience. ALVIN SIEGFRIED, 3423 Porter St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Can you use business experience gained from two years navy, three years junior executive public utility company, six years branch office manager, two years banking and two years specialty selling? Write Box W-3, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

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COMPANION-ATTENDANT — A woman who has had years of experience here and abroad would serve as companion and care for elderly or young person. Write Box H-10, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

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Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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CLAIM adjusting in Hudson Valley and Catskills New York State; 21 years experience all casualty lines. Write THOMAS GRAY Newburgh, N. Y.

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Sell guaranteed hosiery, lingerie less than store price to friends, consumers, etc.; liberal commission; part time permitted.
HELIX, 300 4th Ave., New York City

LADIES—REFINED, CAPABLE, with extensive following to sell exclusive line of embroidered dress lengths direct from Switzerland; liberal commissions and bonus. Apply Suite 1505, 15 East 26th St., New York City.

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5010 CONN. Ave. Phone Cleve. 3600
Chevy Chase, D. C.

"PARKWAY"
CLEANERS and DYERS
It will pay you to inquire about our profit-sharing plan.
Service to Your Home

Office and Social STATIONERY
Complete Line Office Supplies
"Everything in Paper"
FRANK LEVY
with R. P. ANDREWS PAPER CO.
718 13th Street National 1974

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Reliance Engineering Company
Incorporated
Heating, Power Piping, Ventilating, Air Conditioning, Engineers and Contractors
E. H. BRANDT, Jr., Manager
1219 EYE ST., N. W. Phone National 7476
All makes of Gas-Fired Heating Boilers Installed

CHAIR CANING
Porch Rockers Splinted
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ARMSTRONG
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ROZANSKY & LEVIN Props
Imported and domestic meats, fish, cheese pickles, crackers, etc. Full line Fancy Groceries Cooked Meats Sandwiches made to order Heinz Catsup Campbell's Soups
We deliver Phone Columbia 5260.
1782 COLUMBIA ROAD N W

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522 13th STREET, N. W.
Also 112 N. FIFTH, RICHMOND, VA.
Excellent Food at Moderate Prices

Ladies' Hats of Every Description
Cleaned and Remodeled
Millinery Supplies
Ladies' Capital Hat Shop
508 11TH ST., N W

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All lines of
BEAUTY CULTURE
by experts
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Colorful Flowers and Spring Plants
will do wonders to brighten the home in these drab, between season days. You'll be surprised at the note of cheer they'll add. We have a beautiful assortment of Hyacinths, Azaleas, Cyclamen, Daffodils, etc.
GEO. M. ROAK CO., *Florists*
AUBURN THEATRE BLDG. Tel. 980

H. L. GATCHELL
PLUMBING—HEATING
METAL WORK
Agents for the
LYNN OIL BURNER
192 TURNER STREET

You May Depend on Us to Help You With Your
SHOE, RUBBER and OVERSHOE REQUIREMENTS
VARNEY'S SHOE STORE
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Expert Shoe Repairing at Moderate Prices
Shoes mailed to us for repairing will receive prompt attention.
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154 TURNER STREET

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Rines Co.
43 MAIN STREET
Coats Dresses Hats
Also Gloves Bags and Accessories

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Meats and Provisions
79 Pickering Square Dial 2-0023
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HIGH GRADE CHOCOLATES
Soda Fountain Service with Special Luncheon Suggestions

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WE SELL
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Domestic Fuel, Furnace Oil, Range Oils. Also Gasoline and LubricatingOils.
FRED C. McKENNEY
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The Store Where
Quality Groceries and Courteous Attention Await You.
FRED I. WILLS
30 ASH STREET TEL. 1000
Delivery Service

LEWISTON
(Continued)

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SHOES FOR WOMEN
"You need no longer be told you have an expensive foot."
Lamey-Wellehan
LEWISTON

Home Baked Beans
Pea Beans—Yellow Eyes—Kidneys
BROWN BREAD
READY SATURDAY NOON
Lewiston Home Bakery
131 LISBON STREET
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FOX'S GLACIER-MINTS
at BOSTON TEA STORE
Our New Location
249 MAIN STREET, LEWISTON Tel. 153

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Langley's
J. O. LANGLEY
630-632 CONGRESS ST., 599 CONGRESS ST
Both famous for Quality Food and ervice.
When in Portland vite us a call.

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CONCORD

Diversi Wholesale Fruit Co.
Foreign and Domestic Fruits and Produce
6 DURGIN AVE. Phone 2100
Retail Dept., 10 N. Main Phone 1370

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RADIO *and* ELECTRIC SHOP
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
LAMPS AND SHADES
GOLF AND TENNIS
Just North of Emmons'

Dew-Drop-In
For HOOD'S ICE CREAM
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and N. E. COKE
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Oysters R Now in Season
12 PLEASANT ST Tel. 594

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Insurance of All Kinds
2 So. Main St., Concord, N. H.

FRIENDLY SHOP
NEW MILLINERY
For Early Spring Wear
GIFTS and BRIDGE ITEMS
69 North State Street Phone 1816

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Ladies Outer Apparel,
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CONCORD FURNITURE CO.
Home Furnishers
Interior Decorators
Opposite State House, Concord, N. H.

Colonial Reproductions
FURNITURE
MIRRORS
LAMPS
R. H. TIPPET
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HEATING EXPERTS FOR 30 YEARS

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printed with name and address Samples and prices on other quantities on request
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CLASSIC FASHIONS IN CLOTHES
for Youngsters and their grown-up sisters.
HARRY G. EMMONS

Quality Service Price
CITY COAL COMPANY
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Fresh Meats and Vegetables
GROCERIES:
Distributors for S. S. Pierce Company
63 PLEASANT ST Phones 3221, 3222

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I Send Mine? Cleaning and Dyeing to
American DYE HOUSE
CLEANERS
DOVER, N.H.
Tel. 403

Washington Fruit Store
(C. KAGILIERY, Prop.)
158 Washington Street
DURAND'S CANDY
$2 Box $1.50, $1.50 Box $1, $1 Box 80c

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DOVER
(Continued)

TEL. 1195
Lynch's Bobbing Shop and Beauty Parlor
HAIR CUTTING
PERMANENT WAVING
450 Central Ave.

WEBB'S GROCERY
158 WASHINGTON ST.
HEINZ
Large Glass Jar Pickles in All Varieties

"DOVER DRUG"
Headquarters for Gentlemen's Shaving Necessities

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H. E. HUGHES
Morrill Building, Dover, N. H.

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$ Value Days
Specials That Save Many Dollars in All Departments
MORE FOR YOUR MONEY
Feb. 16, 17, 18

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THE LEAVITT COMPANY
You Will Remember Dollar Days by Leavitts Tremendous Bargains!
Thursday, Friday and Saturday
Big Cash Store Offers
Clearance Sale of Dresses
This is one of the most important sales we have yet offered.
Value is the keynote upon which our dress success has been built and the low prices and extreme reductions in this sale are but a continued demonstration of value.
Wonderful Values, $3.95
JAMES W. HILL CO.

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BEAUTY PARLORS
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Special on Permanent Waves
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Made in Our Modern Plant from the Finest American-Mined Coal
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Phone 1261

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EAT MORE FISH
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Short-Wave Radio Apparatus Our Specialty
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SHORT-WAVE RADIO APPARATUS
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Let our expert workmen properly grease your car—it will save you many dollars for parts later.
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"A Print Shop on Your Desk"
NEW HAMPSHIRE TYPEWRITER COMPANY
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SPECIALIZING
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Greenhouses
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For Everything in
Building Materials
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Duofold Underwear Interwoven Hose
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BOWEN'S WHARF
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Established 1877 256 Thames St.

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The Best in Laundry Service
Phone 2417
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Barrows Coal Company
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HIGH GRADE COAL
Also Range and Furnace Oils
Telephone 952

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Members of the Florists' Telegraph Delivery Association
Doyle - - *Florists*
"Flowers according to Doyle"
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"Fashion Alert"
Watch
"FASHION TRENDS"
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NACHMAN'S
Washington Ave. and 32nd St.

You'll Find Quality and Value at
PENDER STORES
Located in Almost Every City in Virginia and North Carolina
See our advertisement under Norfolk" next Monday

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Try our delicious sandwiches, soft drinks, and that Instant Frozen "Kreamy Kind" of ice cream
EVERYONE HAS, OR SHOULD HAVE, A HOBBY. OUR HOBBY IS REPAIRING
Watches, Clocks and Jewelry made like new, at Reasonable Prices.
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NORFOLK

USUAL CONVENIENT TERMS
Willis
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"Quality Furniture at Popular Prices"
We Solicit the Patronage of Monitor Readers
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Typewriter Sales & Service Company
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Rented $3.00 Month; 3 Months $7.50
Factory Rebuilt Machines $37.50 up.
Portables, all makes.
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Store Phone 24548
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Wm. J. Newton Inc.
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Phone 22788
307 GRANBY STREET

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Phone 22661 1022 40th St.

PORTSMOUTH

H. B. WILKINS
COAL and WOOD
Phone 2118 1213 WASHINGTON ST.

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1519 W. MAIN
Dial 5-4387—5-4388

VIRGINIA

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(Continued)

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THE QUALITY SHOP 705 E BROADST
MEN'S
KUPPENHEIMER
CLOTHES
WOMEN'S
SPORTS APPAREL

Greeting and Uplift Cards
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DIAL 4 8861 Willard Batteries
WEILER SERVICE STATION
Incorporated
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AMOCO GASOLINE
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COAL, COKE *and* WOOD
Sam'l H. Cottrell & Son
1103 W. MARSHALL Dial-59133

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Interior Decorators
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2033 WEST BROAD Dial 59179

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Have you tried the new
Peacock-Salem Laundry & Cleaners, Inc.
Complete Family Laundry Service and Superior Dry Cleaning
Phone 1411

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ROANOKE, VIRGINIA
Capital and Surplus $1,500,000.00

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418 SO. JEFFERSON ST
BOXLEY BUILDING
Correct Dress for Women

WEST VIRGINIA

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Watts-Sartor-Lear Co.
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Feb. 14 to 18
THE SILK CLASSIC
SPRING FASHIONS
Arriving Daily Now at
The PARSONS-SOUDERS Co.

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HUNTINGTON'S
Oldest and Largest Department Store
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HUNTINGTON'S MODERN DEPT. STORE

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Licensed operators of Piggly Wiggly Stores
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1209 Fourth Ave 1012 16th St.
741 Sixth Ave. 1010 10th St.
Corner 9th Ave and First Street
Midland Market—Tenth Street

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Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Post Wanted heading.

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LONDON, 77 HOLLAND PARK—Ladies only catering for themselves; beautifully furnished one-room modern FLATLETS; quiet, near 'buses, tube; central heating; constant hot water all rooms; bath; gas fires, cookers, service inclusive 25s. to 3gns. Park 9343.

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ERNEST A. NEALE
19 and 19a Werrington Street and
87 Stibbington St.,
London, N. W. 1
Phone Museum 0436, 0437

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ARTISTE EN CORSETS
To look slim and well dressed wear a corset or belt made to measure by
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85 George St., Portman Sq., London, W. 1
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Agent for Kickernick under-garments

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BIANCA (Miss Bernardi)
Costumes de ville, de reception, et de cour. Gowns for every occasion. Tel. Putney 4216. 223a Upper Richmond Rd., London, S. W. 15

FRENCH DRESSMAKER and MILLINER makes up Ladies' own materials. Moderate charges. MLLE. COLLO. 18 Earls Court Gardens, London, S. W. 5. (Opposite Earls Court Station). Frobisher 3280.

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Ladies' and Children's Clothes. School Outfits. Renovations. Agent for "Two Steeples," 211 Upper Richmond Rd., S. W. 15.

Local Classified
Other Than United States and Canada

ELOCUTION

FREDERIC SARGENT, B. Litt. (From the Garrick Theatre, London), gives lessons in Elocution: articulation, expression, resonance. Box M-2202, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

MISS JOAN RAYNER, L.R.A.M., Silver Medallist L.I.A.M. (Eloc.), gives classes and private lessons in elocution, reading and deportment. Melrose, 33 Idmiston Rd., W. Norwood, London, S. E. 27. Tel. Streatham 6497.

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Governesses, Secretaries, Tutors, Escorts, Children's Nurses, Domestics of every kind. Each individual's needs carefully studied. 98 Fulham Road, S. W. 3 Kensington 3830
Buses 14, 98 to Queens Elm

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LONDON—Sunny unfurnished service flat, 4 or 2 rooms and bathroom, constant hot water, Inverness Terrace. Phone Park 7577.

LONDON, Finchley—Four unfurnished rooms, first floor, every convenience, geyser bath, 30/- weekly. HART, 5 Regents Park Road, N. 3.

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AN ORIGINAL IDEA! Let us take your present Fur Coat in part payment of a new original 1933 model by Revillon or other famous West End and Parisian Furriers. Quotation without obligation. W. B. SERVICE, Fur Showrooms (4th floor), 235 Regent St., London, W. 1.

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Local Classified
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Chartered Surveyors, Auctioneers, and Estate Agents
Agents for West End and City, Residential and Business Premises, Flats, etc.
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Phone Gerrard 5848

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Telephone Regent 5656 (Two Lines)
Sales of Real Estate Investments. Town and Country Residential and Business Property. Estate Management, Mortgages, Valuations. Income Tax and Insurance.

LONDON, S. W.—Attractive freehold property, detached house overlooking beautiful park; 8 bedrooms, 4 reception rooms, 2 baths and conservatory, ample domestic offices, modern equipment for electrical heating, lighting and cooking; completely stocked flower, fruit and kitchen garden; garage; within easy reach of City and West End, semi-rural surroundings, ideal for family with children or school. Box M-2102, 3 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

Maida Vale and St. John's Wood
Established 1884
MESSRS. SNELL & CO.
Auctioneers, Surveyors
Valuers and Estate Agents
47 MAIDA VALE, LONDON, W. 9
(At the corner of Clifton Road and nearly opposite St. John's Wood Road)
Tel. Cunningham 1181 (4 lines)

The House Bureau
(M. A. RYAN)
HOUSES and FLATS
FURNISHED and UNFURNISHED
251 Fulham Road, London, S. W. 3
(South Kensington End)
Telephone Flaxman 2747
Station, South Kensington Bus. 14.96

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SUCCESSFUL COACHING — Modern languages and Latin a speciality. GERCKE, 59a The Grove, Wandsworth, London, S. W. 18. Batterses 3006.

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TYPEWRITERS — New and second-hand bought, sold, exchanged, hired, repaired; all sundries and accessories; duplicators and supplies. CURZON & CO., 191 Hammersmith Road, W. 6. Riverside 5467.

LONDON

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If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor call Temple Bar 1364, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained.
2 Adelphi Terrace, W. C. 2

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FLORIST and GARDENER
Cut Flowers, Foliage, Country Bunches, Window Boxes, Garden Work of all descriptions. Also purest cream cheese and honey stocked. Flowers sent to all boats.
148 Sloane St., S. W. 1. Phone Sloane 1916
Telegrams: Gwyn-Moyra, Sloane, London

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Decorations, Heating and Sanitary Engineers
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Phone FLAxman 2701
PRINTING Strictly Private and Confidential
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Works: Manresa Road, Chelsea
Postal Address, 278a King's Road, S. W. 3

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COURT HAIRDRESSER
Who offers the services of a thoroughly trained staff, employing all modern appliances. His newly decorated premises are charming and comfortable.
84, James Court, 51 Buckingham Gate, S. W. 1
Phone Victoria 5079 and 2360
Est. 1910

J. COLLINS & SONS
HIGH-CLASS GROCERS and PROVISION MERCHANTS
Let us phone for your orders daily.
Prompt attention.
Motor delivery London and District daily.
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HATS, FROCKS, FURS, etc.
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Opposite Christian Science church
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GOOD BOOKS ARE GOOD FRIENDS
Let me find new friends for you.
JOHN STEVENS BOOKS RECORDS MUSIC
136 Ladbroke Grove, W.10.
Call or phone. Park 6074.

Huntys
Choicest Fruits, Flowers and Vegetables
267 Kensington High St., W. 8
(Adjoining Cinema)
Phone: Western 4402

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Phone Park 7211
Depots 103 Portobello Rd., North Kens. 103 Walmer Rd., North Kensington, W. 10
189 High St., Notting Hill Gate
DYERS and CLEANERS
M. E. REPTON, Manageress

FHW — FREEMAN, HARDY & WILLIS Limited
Footwear for All
231 BROMPTON ROAD, S. W. 3
108 SOUTHAMPTON ROW, W. C. 1
19 BROADWAY, HAMMERSMITH

HAIRDRESSERS
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T. N. Sloane 1032

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Finest Quality Face Powders, Creams and Shampoos
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DAILY FEATURES

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Upward

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

A RESIDENT at the Los Angeles county farm, although confined to a wheel chair, was not content to fold his hands in idleness.

He began weaving baskets. Purchasers were found for his wares and his business grew. So he decided he would no longer be a charge on the county but would try to support himself in a small shop.

From a modest beginning, he was enabled to expand until today he has acquired comfortable quarters and is entirely self-supporting. He is still confined to a wheel chair, but, nothing daunted, he greets his customers with a cheery smile.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Callithump (P. S. D.)—This is an expressive and picturesque young word with its roots in American towns. It suggests the boisterous circus parade, with its shrieking calliope (steam piano) and the thump-thump of the clowns' drums. It is a noun and is applied to a jolly racket, a burlesque serenade. The adjective is "callithumpian."

Jinx (G. R. S., who asks the derivation of this word)—The inquirer says: "We realize it is not a word at all; at least, Webster's does not recognize it. It is full of scares and spooks and ghosts, but we do not know which kind of myths it is especially adapted for."

This word (commonly "jinks") is a slang name applied to anything that is thought to be the cause of bad luck. It is also used as a verb. The first use of the word is not known to us, but three possible derivations follow:

(1) Krapp suggests "Captain Jinks of the horse marines," leader of the imaginary naval cavalry—typical of all misfits;

(2) In Scottish and dialectical English, "jink" is used in the sense of "to play tricks";

(3) In certain card games, a player "jinks" when he bargains to take all tricks after the first three. If unsuccessful, he loses the three already made—is "jinked."

Again, however, we turn to our erudite readers for more convincing information.

"To date" (Mrs. J. M. H.)—Two words; no hyphen is required. "Up-to-date," used adjectively, calls for hyphens.

Rime-O-Grams No. 92

Flowers

PUBLISHED JAN. 16
ANSWERS

1
A tree unrelated
In deep jungle bowers,
Is often the host
Of this peeress of flowers.
(Tropical orchid)

2
In late afternoon
As it drops into slumber,
A glance at the dial
Will give you its number.
(Four o'clock)

3
In yellow-frilled bonnet
It wakes with the lark;
With bronze visage facing
Its master till dark.
(Sunflower)

4
Our quaint little parson,
His church near the brook,
Holds service in flowerland
Without bell or book.
(Jack-in-the-pulpit)

5
A flower here discloses
An Old World man's dress—
At least it's that part
Which the gentlemen stress.
(Dutchman's breeches)

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The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

THE bud is formed slowly, opens slowly. We must work as God works, not with the great strides self-love would like to work with.
—H. MONSELL

Hymnal Notes

Nos. 27, 162, 211, 257

(Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor)

IT WAS a pianist who said, "For the first time, I got outside of bars!" He meant that for the first time he had played the music as a continuous whole, not thinking of it as cut up into separate bits called measures. For the musical singer, bars do not exist. So, in the early days of spontaneous song, the notes were set down without bars or time signatures.

Sidney Lanier, famous poet of the southern states of the Union, was also a musician. His important book, "The Science of English Verse," sets out to prove that the attempt to tie English poetry by strict rules, such as governed Latin and French verse, never succeeded. English poetry has long been "out of bars." This is one secret of its supreme beauty. Music, for the musical, is also "out of bars." Two examples in the Hymnal, of music printed without time signatures, one without bars, are numbers 211 and 257. Both tunes were composed by Percy Whitlock especially for these hymns of Mary Baker Eddy. They show the composer's deep desire to express the beauty and meaning of these words, without imposing any technical barrier to their free and right utterance.

Though No. 211, Mrs. Eddy's "O gentle presence," is printed without bars, large congregations sing it easily, because they know so well how the words go. In No. 257, "O'er waiting harpstrings," the alternation of 4-pulse with 3-pulse phrases is easily followed with the eye. This freedom of rhythm gives leisure to utter the words with their true expressive beauty.

In Mr. Whitlock's setting of "Blest Christmas morn," No. 27, the notation is regular, but the rhythm varies with the natural sway of the words. In No. 162, "It matters not what be thy lot," a changed time signature appears in one measure, so that the music may broaden, or linger, a little here, with the words.

The English composer, Percy Whitlock, began his musical career as chorister of Rochester Cathedral, where he was afterward assistant organist. He held the Kent scholarship at the Royal College of Music, London, for four years, and studied under Vaughan Williams, Gustav Holst, and other eminent composers, having a particularly brilliant career there. He now is organist and choirmaster at St. Stephen's, Bournemouth. His published compositions include church music and pieces for organ.

In Lighter Vein

As the Twig Is Bent

There was a dear little baby on the train, and a gentleman opposite said: "A fine child, madam. I trust he will grow into an upright and honorable man."

"Yes," smiled the mother, "but it will be rather difficult."

"As the twig is bent, so the tree's inclined," the gentleman said pompously.

"But the trouble is," replied the mother, "the twig is bent on being a girl."—*El Paso World News.*

London Opinion

("The popularity of varnished hair is growing."—Fashion Note.)

Damsel in Distress: "Is that the hairdresser's? Send someone at once to pry off my hat, and next time you do my hair, jolly well make sure the varnish is dry before you let me put my hat on."

Not Home

"I wonder, Mrs. Jones, if I could borrow your rug beater?"

"I'm sorry, Mrs. Smith, but he doesn't get home from work till five o'clock."—*Good Hardware.*

The Observation Party

"Private Smith," said the officer to one of his squad, "how many men are there in that digging party over in that field?"

The party was so far away that the men only appeared as tiny dots, but unhesitatingly Smith replied:

"Sixteen men and a sergeant, sir."

The officer put his field glasses to his eyes and counted the distant party.

"That's quite right, Smith," he said. "But how did you know there was a sergeant there?"

"He's the one not doing any digging," said Smith.—*Answers.*

A Suggestion

Colonel (in crowded train): "I say, porter, we're packed like sardines here. Can you not do anything to relieve us?"

Porter: "Try numbering off from the right, and let the odd numbers breathe in while the even numbers breathe out."—*Northern Daily Telegraph.*

Something

Two sailors were shipwrecked.

"Say, Bill," said one of them, "can you pray?"

"No," said the other.

"Well, can you sing a hymn?"

"No."

The first sailor thought hard for a moment.

"Well," he said at length, "we'd better do something religious. Let's have a collection."—*Tit-Bits.*

Perhaps!

"What a boy you are for asking questions," said the father. "I'd like to know what would have happened if I'd asked as many questions when I was a boy."

"Perhaps," suggested the young hopeful, "you'd have been able to answer some of mine."

To Be Revealed

Bashful Youth: "I want a present for a young lady."

Store Salesman: "Sister or fiancee?"

Bashful Youth: "Well, er—she hasn't said what she would be yet."—*Pathfinder.*

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

Met the postman on the street today and he said he had some mail for Sponge and me—
And he handed me two letters and told me to take them home and ask the Boss to open them for us—
Oh, Boy! didn't I gallop home in a hurry!
"Why," exclaimed the Boss, "they are valentines and they are from Buzzy!"
My! but they were cute! Mine had a picture of a fat little dog on it and Sponge's was a picture of a little gray kitten all dressed up with a big red ribbon—

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PATHFINDERS

Gillot

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

In 1859, Gillot, a Parisian lithographer, took impressions from designs drawn on a lithograph stone. These he transferred to a zinc plate. Rolling the plate with an acid-resisting ink, he placed the plate in a tray of acid. The acid attacked and etched the zinc wherever it was exposed, forming a relief plate. This was the first etched plate.

In 1872, his son was the first to adopt photography in its application to reproduction of drawings.

In 1852, Fox Talbot of England anticipated the possibilities of breaking a photograph into a series of dots and squares by means of photographing it through a screen. Many experiments were made by different men to produce a screen that would serve this purpose. The one that is most in use today is the product of two brothers, Louis and Max Levy, who made possible the high standard of the **half-tone process.**

Did You Know That—

(Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor)

Peiping will soon be the first city in China to have women police?

Texas has granted automobile owners until April 1 to obtain 1933 license plates?

The Sergeant-at-Arms of the U. S. Senate is an $8000-a-year post?

The aviation industry in the United States consumed 31,000,000 gallons of gasoline in 1931?

There are 2117 airports and landing fields in the United States?

What They Say

Technocracy Note

"Machinery isn't going to take labor's place; machinery is going to provide for labor."—*Adolph Lewisohn.*

The Only Real

"Nothing in the world is worth considering except the truth."—*E. Phillips Oppenheim.*

A Sure Way

"Promise yourself that you will keep so busy about your work that you will forget yesterday's failures."—*Roy L. Smith.*

Radio

"Only the surface has been scratched as regards the possibilities of radio."—*Walter Damrosch.*

Rime-O-Grams

Biblical Rulers

No. 104

Prepared by Anne Lowall for The Christian Science Monitor

Each correct answer counts twenty. What is your score?

1.
Huge timbers he shipped
From the hills about Tyre,
To help carry out
A wise ruler's desire.

2.
His name is the same
Either forward or back;
His reign of long years
Showed good deeds no lack.

3.
He sat with his queen
In Shushan, the palace,
And learned with dismay
Who bore the Jews malice.

4.
Obeying at once
Elijah's command,
King and army escaped
Ere rain drenched the land.

5.
As Assyrian king
Upon Judah descended,
But through prayers of Isaiah
Invasion was ended.

The answers with the names of all readers submitting perfect scores will be published four weeks from today.
Send your lists to the Feature Editor. Be sure to give the number: "Rim-O-Grams, No. 104."

Brevities

Atchison Globe: Art has reached this point in America: An actor is famous because he has a very large mouth.

San Francisco Chronicle: The cost of government in this country is not merely too high; it's fantastically exorbitant when you consider the quality of the product.

Boston Herald: Other scientists are disputing the claim of the Hungarian scientist who insists that he has located the cradle of the human race. They say it's just the bunk.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1933

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

EDITORIALS

"Mussolini" Roosevelt?

THE proposal put forward in the House of Representatives to bestow dictatorial powers for the reduction of federal expenses upon President-Elect Roosevelt is a tardy reflection of public impatience with congressional impotence. Beyond that it is an American expression of the trend toward strong governments which has swept over a good part of the world as democratic systems have failed to turn back the inroads of economic distress. France is today hearing calls for an autocratic régime, Britain has broken party lines in her coalition National Government, and Germany is traveling fast on the road toward dictatorship.

In the United States there has been much talk of war-time measures to meet an emergency which has been in some ways more destructive than the World War. But so far there has been little effort to put government on a war basis. In picturesque words, Mr. Alfred E. Smith recalled the other day that when the United States entered the war in 1917, "We took the Constitution, wrapped it up and put it on the shelf and forgot it until it was over." The present proposal is far less drastic than that, but would require some shelving of congressional prerogatives.

It contemplates the grant of authority to reorganize federal administration, curtail expenses, and even reduce or hold up appropriations. Congress, if in session, could reverse such presidential "lawmaking," but would require a two-thirds vote of both houses—enough to override an executive veto.

Such a grant of power would place a tremendous responsibility upon the President. It would also put him in a very dangerous spot politically. He would hardly be forgiven if he failed to balance the budget, and it is unlikely that that can be done by mere administrative economies. The best hope of achieving anything like a balance is by sharp cuts in the $1,000,000,000 now going annually to the veterans. So far Congress has not dared even to point the economy shears in that direction.

Yet what might be politically hazardous for individual congressmen may be safe for a President. He is peculiarly the representative of all the people, and there can be no doubt that the people as a whole desire a pruning of government expenditures. Moreover, Mr. Roosevelt has asked for the necessary power and is reported ready to risk reëlection on his use of it.

The apparent willingness of Congress to hand over such powers to any Executive is not readily explained. It is ready to give to an untried President, and one whom the country so far regards as a "good fellow" rather than as another wielder of the "big stick," the tremendous job of reorganization which it would not intrust to the seasoned Mr. Hoover, who had long been a student of federal administration. This sudden docility is also in marked contrast with last year's attempt of Congress to recover from the President even the power of flexing tariff rates upon recommendation of the Tariff Commission.

Doubtless the full explanation is a compound of the last lame-duck session's failure to do anything itself; of the incoming President's popular support and patronage lever; and most of all, of the increasing urgency of effective governmental action to meet the economic emergency. Indeed, it seems the country is ready for some government by experiment, ready to take some risk from mistaken action so long as there is vigorous and firm action. It will welcome strong leadership in other fields besides economy.

England Marks Time

THE British Government, still generally spoken of as the National Government, has now been in power for a year and a half, and is now entering rather quietly upon a new session of Parliament. That event has been received with little emotion by the mass of the people in Great Britain, who have cultivated a certain amount of resignation in their attitude toward public affairs.

For them the last year and a half have been crowded with sensational crises—perils narrowly averted, mountains overcome, and plans outlined for the slower, steady handling of a situation fraught all the time with difficulties. So tense an atmosphere could not indefinitely remain. For the present there is a sense of marking time until the next phase of activity may galvanize the country into renewed attentiveness.

The National Government has not failed in the first tasks which it was appointed to perform. The balance of trade has been redressed. The currency—though forced off gold—has been established. Budgets have been balanced, though at the price of an exhausting load of taxation which the country accepts but not without some protest; and it looks forward to the next budget without expecting much relief. The best that can be said about trade conditions is that they have not become appreciably worse during the last year, and that the falling off in British trade is less than the decline experienced by other great countries.

British credit is secure, and the success of the great war loan conversion schemes will save the taxpayer something in interest and make money cheaper for productive enterprise. The results of the Imperial Conference at Ottawa cannot yet be measured, beyond the fact that they have deprived the Government of some of its Liberal supporters.

Unemployment on a vast scale continues, but the means for supporting the unfortunate is provided without incurring fresh debt. In one direction a real advance has been made. The omens for a successful settlement of the constitutional question in India are more favorable than at any time in the last ten years.

There are no clear-cut issues turning on party differences. One reason for this is that there are few people in the country who pretend to see a simple way out of the difficulty in which Britain and the whole world is involved, and everyone is increasingly dependent on experts. The problems of currency, credit, exchange, tariffs, debts and banking arrangements are recognized as being too intricate for solution by the man in the street or by the party politician haranguing him.

The mass of the people are puzzled, anxious, and earnestly endeavoring to understand as well as they can a situation which they frankly admit to be beyond their ready comprehension. A part of the penalty that has to be paid for this suspension of judgment on supreme issues is a decline of interest in the more ordinary routine of political life. Here, then, is added one more reason, in England and elsewhere, for concentrating on the settlement of the economic problem; for its settlement will permit a more normal, stimulating interest in the less intricate affairs of public life.

Singers Send Out S O S

PERFORMANCES will continue at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, for at least one more season, if a guaranty of $300,000 is raised by general subscription. So much stands out plainly from statements issued by Mr. Paul D. Cravath, chairman of the board of directors of the Metropolitan Opera Association, Inc.

Or, to put the matter the other way, arrangements for 1933-34 will not be entered into unless the sum named is presently assured. The lease of the theater, that is to say, from the Metropolitan Opera and Real Estate Company will be renewed, and contracts will be offered to artists, only on condition that the fund is securely pledged, without delay.

So it seems to come down to whether Miss Lucrezia Bori, the soprano, as chairman of the committee "to save Metropolitan opera for New York," can get the necessary money. In other words, a representative of Mr. Gatti-Casazza's Metropolitan Opera troupe asks the public: "Do you want to hear our voices next winter in the works of Wagner and Verdi? And if you do, will you pay the cost?"

On the committee with Miss Bori are Mr. Lawrence Tibbett, the baritone, and Mr. Edward Johnson, the tenor, besides certain members of the association and the Real Estate Company boards. They want the Metropolitan, as now organized, to go on a little longer, perhaps until something new can be devised that will run without guaranty, as formerly the Metropolitan did. A good outcome may no doubt be expected from the committee's efforts; but still, that can of itself hardly determine the future American course of opera.

The Metropolitan, as the one surviving institution of its kind in the United States, is doubtless looked up to respectfully. Nevertheless, its methods may be somewhat out of date, and contrary to modern social habits and modern musical ideals in New York. A guaranty campaign, headed by a popular singer, will serve a useful purpose if it brings enough thought to bear upon opera questions to produce for them permanent answers.

Hist, the Hobocrat

WHATEVER may be said about technocracy, it has put a high hat on the hobo. These itinerant members of society, who so long have blithely ambled past their industrious fellow men, have been generally the cause for raised eyebrows. Their unconcealed indifference to factory whistles, to their civic responsibilities and to any meagerness of wardrobe, and their inclination to masquerade as freight to get from point to point on schedule have not met with unanimous approval.

And there is no indication that sentiment has changed in their favor—certainly the United States has no desire to see their example emulated by thousands of young wanderers—but the hobo claims at least one feather in his limp hat. Seasoned and contemplative drones, traveling without benefit of Baedekers, whether slapping their spatulate boots in the dust of the open road or furtively unloading themselves from box cars, assert that events have gilded their tattered garments with the aura of scholasticism, of a sort.

Long before society realized the itinerant one's excursions were anything more profound than a desire to refresh himself with new scenes, he was, he claims, practicing technocracy. He had emancipated himself from the machine, had installed a shorter working week and day and had given himself over to the cultural influence of unrestricted leisure. What he has done with this leisure remains a mystery, if not an evidence that more than spare time is needed for achievement of culture.

At all events, the Ancient and Honorable Society of Hoboes meeting recently in Chicago did not hesitate to claim that its "body politic," for all its inattentive manner, had stolen a march on the scholars. As a flock of primers on technocracy appeared in the book windows, the "hobocrats," it is said, moved to institute an advanced course in this subject. They rebelled at any dallying with a theory they have developed to its conclusions.

The thousands of machines that respond with robot precision to a push of a button are not regarded as a menace or a difficult problem in technocracy. But the button! There is the menace. All the training and predilections of the "hobocrats" doubtless will be directed toward developing a button to push the button—that is on the days they "work."

One flaw thus haunts the pretensions of the hobocrat. There may be some subtle kinship between the prospectus unfolded by technocrats and that elysian existence of which the hobo sings "in the big Rock Candy Mountains." But technocracy, it may be recalled, began as an "energy survey." And if either of these utopias is to be consummated, to say nothing of the plans of many who love their comfort enough to work for it, there must be some energy to be surveyed—human energy included.

The New Tokyo

IF THE question were asked, "What are the five largest cities in the world?" it is probable that not one person in ten would include Tokyo. Yet Tokyo is today the world's third greatest city, exceeded in population only by New York and London. Less than ten years after the disastrous earthquake of September, 1923, Tokyo assumes this position by virtue of the recent amalgamation into twenty new city wards of eighty-two suburban villages lying roughly within a radius of ten miles of the Central Tokyo Railway Station, giving Greater Tokyo a population of somewhat more than 5,000,000 persons.

The Tokyo that has grown out of the ruins left by the earthquake of 1923 is a far cry from the city that developed from the welding together of hostage camps clustered about the Shogun's palace for miles along the Sumida plain. Immediately after the earthquake, a vast and far-seeing plan of reconstruction was instituted, with an eye chiefly to rebuilding the city along Occidental lines, in accordance with modern needs, and to minimizing the hazards of fire and earthquake. What had been impossible previously was made feasible by the situation caused by the earthquake, and full advantage was taken of this circumstance.

A transformed Tokyo has emerged from the reconstruction planning program. Whereas only 12 per cent of the area of old Tokyo was devoted to streets, the percentage today is approximately 28. In many cases ignoring completely the narrow, tortuous thoroughfares that had characterized the old Tokyo, those in charge of reconstruction work laid out a new city with straight and wide streets.

The earthquake, too, made possible for the first time the building of earthquake-proof structures, with the result that the charming, gracefully curved tile roofs of the old Tokyo have been superseded almost entirely by galvanized iron and composition roofs in which safety has compensated for loss of the picturesque. The beautiful old buildings of wood have given way to strong and imposing structures of steel and concrete. The old wooden bridges—Tokyo because of its canals was a city of bridges—have been displaced by steel spans over the Sumida River, which winds through the city. Rickshaws are steadily being forced out by the development of efficient train, street railway and bus services.

Of the old Tokyo but little remains. In its stead has risen a city less artistic but safer, more efficient, more habitable. One may hope that constructive achievements of this character and magnitude reflect the true temper of Japan to a far more accurate degree than do that nation's military activities in Manchuria.

Samaritans Unsung

SOME national honor should go to the Unknown Benefactor of the present period. He never gets his picture in the newspapers. His name may not even appear on any emergency relief subscription list. He is rarely seen in the act of doing his good deeds. Yet his contribution to relief is a big one.

He is the small grocer in the poor neighborhood who expresses his confidence in his unemployed customers by extending their credit just a little longer. The grocer knows his debtors and in the best sense of the word trusts them.

Or again, he is a landlord, who tells his no-income tenant with seeming gruffness, "You might just as well stay; I couldn't rent the place anyway." And he goes on buying coal to heat the building and voluntarily reduces the rent so the tenant won't owe so much.

Many a "landlady," too, has done her bit in the stringent period, making a home for the young girl or youth who rented her room when there was work but who now is a nonpaying guest.

So-called commercial credit has undoubtedly been contracted, but the credit that comes from the kind impulses of small creditors who know their clients as friends has greatly expanded. Certainly the funds of gratitude that are growing up for their practical sympathy should some day pay them rich interest. In the meantime, why not a salute of honor for the Unknown Benefactor?

Editorial Notes

The Pacific island of Tonga, 1500 miles northwest of Auckland, turns out to be the true home of abundance. At 16 every youth receives eight acres from the state, which he must plant for his sustenance, and a site in a village on which he must build a home. Strict laws enforce the planting and building and make almost unknown the island's most dreaded crime—poverty.

Prince William, Sweden's royal poet, is now appearing in a series of short motion picture travelogues, describing little-known sections of his native land. He seems to have taken a very practical method of achieving that high ambition of all bards: to make his audience see the things he depicts as he sees them.

A bookshop at Times Square, New York City, remains open twenty-four hours a day, and does the best business between midnight and one o'clock. So it is the early bird that gets the bookworm, too.

The Shah of Persia is reported as seeking a purchaser for his famous "peacock throne" which, valued at $25,000,000, is without doubt the world's most costly "occasional" chair.

Listening to the lighter radio programs one is inclined to think that the authority who stated that there are seven basic jokes was overstating the case.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

Navies and War Scares—What Is Extravagance in Washington?

THE "influence for peace" which every now and then we are told adequate navies exert by inspiring respect in the foreign lands which support them, recently received a striking illustration in the controversy which has been growing over the maneuvers of the United States and Japanese fleets in the Pacific. To begin with, Japan has been for some time—or perhaps it is better to say that Japanese jingoes have been for some time—restive over the fact that the United States fleet remains in the Pacific instead of being stationed in the Atlantic Ocean.

The Pacific is just as much a United States cruising ground as is the Atlantic, and the Japanese apprehension is obviously ill-founded, yet it has grown somewhat, and is expressed in the papers of that country with more force since the story became current that the war maneuvers of the fleet would be held in the neighborhood of Hawaii. Of course those islands, likewise, are American property, and why a fleet, flying the Stars and Stripes, should not cruise around there at its will is not apparent. That some Japanese are inclined to take it as a hostile gesture shows only how dangerous after all sea power may be.

And now comes the story that the Japanese fleet is going to do a little war maneuvering itself. With all the broad Pacific to select from, as the American naval strategists likewise had, the Japanese think they would like to cruise around the neighborhood of the Pacific islands over which the League of Nations gave Japan a mandate. This seems reasonable enough to everybody except the alert manufacturer of war scares, but that gentleman in some numbers is pointing out that this puts the Japanese fleet between the United States and the Philippines.

Congress is just trying to give the Philippines away with a view to levying heavy tariffs on the goods which they have been shipping into the United States. But Americans are asked, nevertheless, to lash themselves into a patriotic fervor over the audacity of the Japanese in actually putting their fleet between us and this undesired archipelago.

It is all very well to write lightly about a situation of this character, but at bottom it is really serious. Out of just such trifling rivalries and antagonisms spring fears for national safety from which national aggression readily proceeds. The Japanese fear that the American fleet in the Pacific may menace their home ports or perhaps some of their outlying dependencies like Formosa. Americans are asked to ascribe to the maneuvers of the Japanese around the islands which they control a threat to continued American sovereignty in the Philippines. If in both nations this fear grows into serious dread, the results may not be altogether fortunate.

* * *

Years ago, when I was a correspondent at Washington, one of my colleagues in the press gallery was Louis Ludlow, who at that time represented an Indianapolis paper. He is now a member of Congress, enjoying the unique distinction of being the only man ever elected from the press gallery to the floor of the House. As a correspondent he was amazingly industrious, setting an example to his less conscientious colleagues in the industry with which he pursued his research into what the Government was doing at the time. Whether his seat in Congress is to be regarded as a reward of merit, or a punishment that fitted the crime, depends upon the view one takes of that lofty office.

Mr. Ludlow has just put forth a book, entitled "America Go Bust." He admits the expression is not "overly elegant," but says that his present observation of extravagance in Washington recalls irresistibly to his mind the common phrase that if somebody did "not look out, he would go bust." As a study of governmental extravagance the book is both valuable and interesting. Mr. Ludlow knows what he has to write about, and how to write about it, qualities not always possessed by a congressman.

But I should like to take issue sharply with one phase of his indictment of congressional expenditures. He attacks such contributions to the beautification of Washington as the building program, which is rapidly making the city a stately capital; the Memorial Bridge to Arlington, the illumination of the buildings by night, the proposed remodeling of the State, War and Navy Building, for the purpose of making it harmonize architecturally with the rest of the public buildings in Washington, and, in short, apparently all expenditures made to the end that Washington may be a great show place of the world. Heartily sympathetic as I am with his attacks on other forms of governmental expenditures, I think that he, and those who agree with him, are in error on this particular point.

Money spent in beautifying Washington is money invested, the interest and amortization of which will be paid many times over by the flood of Americans who will visit that city in future. Our people wander all over the face of the earth to look at historic spots and beautiful buildings. Rome, Paris, Dresden, Vienna, derive enormous revenues annually from visiting Americans, who go as much to study the architectural grandeurs of the cities as to observe the life of their people. Washington is well on the way to becoming a point of world pilgrimage. It is not inconceivable that fifty or a hundred years from now the tide of tourist traffic will change, so that more Europeans will come to study the twentieth-century architecture of Washington than now go from this country to view the ancient edifices of Rome.

Mr. Ludlow introduces his book with an anecdote about a mirror in the Vice-President's room, purchased for $35 by John Adams, and for buying which he was accused of reckless extravagance at the time. Mr. Ludlow points out that this mirror is of great interest now; that everybody wants to see it, and that it is prized very highly. In a way this is an answer to his own criticism of present-day expenditures which he finds extravagant. Where they are made for enduring objects, such as beautiful edifices, bridges, or monuments, they will be repaid in future history a thousandfold.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

A Preventive for War?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

War debts, defaulted payments, armaments, Chinese-Japanese trouble, ignorant and malicious criticism of France and other current topics provide fertile soil for war propaganda, and I would like to submit a plan for outlawing war.

Let Congress still be the power to declare war, but only after a popular election and a majority voting in favor of war, under the following rules:

1. Number all yes and no ballots consecutively from one up.
2. If a majority votes yes (in favor of war), then Congress must declare war.
3. Draft "yes" voter No. 1 in each precinct, then No. 2 and so on until all the "yes" voters are in the front line army and navy, after which, if more fighters are needed, then:
4. Draft the highest "no" voters in each precinct (those who cared so little about voting "no" that they were the last to vote "no"), and so on down to "no" vote No. 1.
5. (Imperative and irrevocable.) Before drafting any voters, "yes" or "no," the draft shall first draw into the first line service every editor, writer, politican, public speaker or other person who publicly advocates war or in any public way indicates that he favors war.
6. Capital necessary for said war to be raised by draft.
7. All capital drafted shall come from those who are unfit for service and women who vote "yes."

History seems to indicate that when the poor get numerous enough, and poor enough, a war is stirred up, manufactured or brought on to detract the people's attention away from their individual troubles, and it seems to this writer that notwithstanding all of the falsity and exaggeration of present conditions, those elements in our country that want war might provoke it.

Thomas Carlyle said, in substance: "Thirty artisans from each country were ordered to their borders. When the sixty men were face to face, the order was given to "fire." Immediately, instead of sixty artisans, there were sixty corpses to be buried at public expense."

And Carlyle asks and answers his own question, "Had these men any quarrel? Why, no, simpleton. Their landlords had fallen out."

Every civilized nation has a law preventing the settlement of personal, individual differences between their citizens by combat while those same nations, ours included, will be quick to inflame the public mind to hatred and war fever as a result of international differences.

War, what for? How will killing a man or men you have never seen and with whom you haven't the slightest quarrel in the world, help in the settlement of a national debt, national boundary, or even in the collection of some plutocrat's loan in a foreign country? F. L. COOK.

Fort Worth, Texas.

For Lower Tariffs

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Perhaps the new President-Elect, Mr. Roosevelt, has been presented with an unusual opportunity. With the country in the midst of a depression and business at a low ebb, there is only one way to go, and that is forward.

Transportation facilities were never at such a high degree of perfection, and yet the tariff walls have been built higher and higher, first around this country, then later around the countries with which we trade. Steamships ply back and forth without a full load, railroads have little freight to haul to the boats either here or abroad, factories are idle, prices have fallen to ruinous levels, while many are suffering from lack amid an oversupply of everything.

If the incoming President works unfalteringly for a gradual lowering of the tariff walls he will find his position a happy one, for not only will it be easier to balance the budget, but this country, as well as the countries we trade with, will become more prosperous.

Increased commercial transactions would improve our political relations. No one wants to quarrel with a good customer. If we become good customers to the rest of the world and they in turn become ours, the best interests of every nation would demand peace.

It is sometimes pointed out that this country has succeeded because of our protective tariff. It may be that the nation has prospered in spite of it. The forty-eight states comprising this country could not have prospered through a policy of isolation. The wheat state of Kansas enjoys the privilege of exchanging her products for those of other states. The State of Montana cannot use all of its copper, and is glad to exchange for some of our manufactured products. The railways have received some of the benefits of this exchange of goods. Through this freedom of trade was the prosperity of one state contingent on the prosperity of another. The same would be true with nations.

A policy of selfishness, a desire to live for ourselves alone, will never bring lasting peace or prosperity for this or any other nation. The well-being of our neighbor is as much our blessing as his, for he is able to purchase more and can pay his bills. Instead of being afraid of "foreigners," let us coöperate with them and desire their well-being. A. F. C.

Wellesley, Mass.

Shooting Themselves in the Back

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The race for armaments, the intensive zeal and skill with which they are invented, manufactured and, above all, traded, seem unbelievable in their sheer irrationality. One is reminded of some verses of a clever humorist which tell how a certain super-inventor, Professor Killemoffski, could not rest until he had produced a battleship that nothing could penetrate. Then he was not satisfied until he had invented and set in motion a shell which could penetrate anything, which ripped through his battleship, went zing around the world and hit him in the back. There was the end of Professor Killemoffski. Do not the financial Killemoffskis who make money by making war foresee the inevitable comeback to the wholesale devastation for which they industriously and industrially plan day and night? A. C. C.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Touching Tricky Titles

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A local shop displays a sign which reads, "Snap Shot Shop." I pass this sign frequently and have but recently succeeded in getting myself under control sufficiently to flip this alliteration off my tongue with some degree of accuracy. In a recent issue you have gone the shop keeper one better. On your Editorial page, in a heading over a perfectly sober topic, you say, in effect, try this one, "Ticklish Tax Tactics."

Perhaps I shall get this down pat, also; but, if I may judge by the hold this "tickler" has had upon me since it first caught my eye, I shall have to do some good work in order to get speedily over this hurdle and go about my business, which, I may add, is not the solving of puzzles of this sort.

Doubtless, editorial writers need some diversion to lighten the task of presenting weighty matters to their readers, and we in the field may participate in the levity, when we might be put to it to nimbly digest the subject matter.

Show us some more. OTIS D. REED.

Rochester, N. Y.

Shutting Out Liquor Advertising

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Apropos of Mr. Willis J. Abbot's article recently regarding the threat of liquor advertisements over the radio, why would it not be advisable for those of us who oppose the liquor traffic to act in this matter on the same principle as we used once regarding magazines and newspapers which carried liquor advertisements? In other words, my family at that time refused to purchase or receive into our home any book, magazine or newspaper which carried liquor advertisements. In the same way, we propose to refuse to receive any radio messages coming to us over any broadcasting system which uses its services for liquor advertising. We know perfectly well that we may be shutting out many desirable things. We did so in the case of magazines and papers. But we refuse absolutely to open that door of our home for any such liquor propaganda. I think it would be advisable for all of us to do that thing and let the broadcasting systems know of our intention. JAMES L. CRANDALL.

Cambridge, Mass.